"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day for this city and vicinity are probably fair, warmer in the interior, southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,368. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—No fighting of importance was reported from India, but the Afridis are massing their forces along the Samona. It is asserted that the Shabkadr hillmen are deserting Haddah Mullah. The Subadar and forty Mullagori have arrived safely in Jamrud. They had broken through the enemy's lines at Fort Lundi-Kotal.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Assistant Secretary Day of the Department of State says Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General in Cuba, is coming to this country on personal business, and with leave of absence, and is expected to return to Havana.

The brakes on a Midland electric car rounding the curve at the Old Clove Road failed to work and three passengers were thrown to the roadway. Mrs. Amesworth and her baby were seriously hurt and John Wright had his head cut open.

A broken trolley wire in upper Seventh Avenue last night caused great excitement. The wire fell into Philip Ott's buckboard as he was driving across the track. His daughter threw it out, but was not seriously injured. The horse was burned, and started on a wild race.

Two men broke into the house of David Ryers at Grant City, S. I., early yesterday morning and threatened to burn the place if they did not get money. Mr. Ryers is old and a cripple. Mrs. Ryers told them where they could find $3.75, all the money there was in the house, and gave them her fifty-year-old gold watch.

Mr. Platt is still represented as in favor of a straight-out Republican nomination for Mayor, but certain important Republicans have already suggested compromise. Senator Raines declares that a demand by Mr. Low for the repeal of the Raines law would make the indorsement of his nomination by the Republicans out of the question.

Page 2.

"Mr. Low's Candidacy" was the subject of the Rev. Thomas Dixon's sermon at the Academy of Music yesterday morning. Mr. Dixon said the hope of a union against Tammany had been blasted by the stupid and unreasonable manner in which Low had been nominated by the Citizens' Union.

Page 3.

The three-masted schooner Agnes I. Grace capsized and sank off the Georgia coast. She had on board four sixteen-ton guns for the Tybee fortifications. Her crew was saved.

Hermann Reubold, a young German, fell in a faint on the sidewalk yesterday. He tells a pitiful story of starvation, and the doctors at Bellevue Hospital say his condition is critical.

The United States Pension Examiners have discovered that gangs of alleged swindlers in this city and Boston have been apparently defrauding army veterans for many years, and a large number of warrants has been issued.

President and Mrs. McKinley spent yesterday quietly among their old neighbors in Canton, Ohio. They will leave there this evening for the home of the President's brother at Somerset, Penn., and will return to Washington the latter part of the week.

The omission of the picture of Recording Secretary Pallus from the Labor Day souvenir of the Central Labor Union was ascribed to the political ambition of Jacob E. Bausch at the meeting. It is said he wants to be a candidate for Coroner again.

The veterans and friends of the Seventy-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiments and the Veteran Firemen of New York spent Labor Day on the battlefield of Gettysburg. To-day the monument to the Firemen Zouaves will be unveiled.

Page 4.

The New Jersey Athletic Club has won the pennant in the Metropolitan District Cricket League. H. C. Clarke and M. R. Cobb have won the batting and bowling prizes, respectively.

New Bedford, Mass., will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation Oct. 10-14. Elaborate preparations are being made for the festivities, and a large attendance is expected.

Charles Smith of this city, and William Hines of Philadelphia, who were riding on a Pennsylvania freight train from Philadelphia to Jersey City, were assaulted, robbed, and thrown from the train by eight negro tramps early yesterday morning.

Every golf club within twenty or thirty miles of the city has arranged some sort of a tournament for to-day. The Morris County Club have a members' handicap among other events, and the St. Andrew's Club will play on the new course in Westchester County.

The programme of cycling events prepared for to-day includes the finish of the Quill Club meet at the Manhattan Beach track, a parade at Mount Vernon, and the annual meeting of the Tourist Club at Paterson, N. J. Bald is the favorite for the final of the two-thousand-dollar handicap at Manhattan.

Page 7.

Emperor William, in proposing a toast to King Humbert at the Kurhaus in Homburg, affirmed the existence of the Dreibund. King Humbert made his reply in French; he complimented Emperor William on his efforts to maintain peace by the Dreibund.

Page 10.

Firemen Jacob Eckes and John Devanny were injured in a storehouse on Washington Street while fighting fire. Eckes may recover.

Dong Fong, a Chinese merchant of Bayard Street, was expelled from the Hip Sing Tong Society last night, and, as a consequence, trouble is said to be brewing in Chinatown.

Charges have been preferred against Patrolmen Flynn and Feist for failure to make an effort to rescue Fireman Veitch of the steamship Etruria, whom they chased on Saturday night, it is alleged, until he fell into the water, off the Cunard pier, at the foot of Clarkson Street.

A lighterload of cotton in the Fall River Line slip at the foot of Murray Street caught fire yesterday, and the fire boats and land engines poured water upon it for hours without subduing the flames. Finally the lighter was towed over to the New Jersey shoals and sunk.

Abraham Moss of 100 North Third Street, Williamsburg, was stricken with apoplexy while riding his bicycle on Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and died before help could reach him. An ambulance surgeon said the stroke was brought on by the strain of riding and the drink of cold lemonade taken when the rider was overheated.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Baseball.—Page 4.

SALE OF UNION PACIFIC.

Alleged Effort to Postpone to Save the Government Loss.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 5.—United States Senator W. A. Harris departed to-day for Washington to attend a meeting of the sub-committee on Pacific railroads, called by Senator Foraker Sept 7.

Senator Harris states that a determined effort will be made to prevent the sale of the Union Pacific before Congress convenes in order that the Government may not lose by the transaction.

ELECTRIC PLANT DESTROYED.

Two Girls Killed and Two Boys Injured at Morton, Ill.

MORTON, Ill., Sept. 5.—The electric light plant owned by Byer Brothers & Co., valued at $14,000, was completely demolished this afternoon by the bursting of a boiler.

Two girls, aged five and nine years, were killed outright, and two boys, aged four and twelve, were seriously hurt. They are the children of Moses Byer. Three of Mr. Moshel's family and many others were slightly hurt. The cause of the explosion is not known.

COMPROMISE IS SUGGESTED

Some Important Republicans Incline Toward an Indorsement of Seth Low.

THE RAINES LAW AS AN ISSUE

The Senator Who Fathered It Says that the Republicans Cannot Indorse Low if He Demands Its Repeal—Mistakes Made on Both Sides.

The situation in the Republican organization with reference to the nomination of a straight party ticket remains unchanged. In the opinion of many machine leaders a Republican ticket is inevitable, but as yet no candidate has been put forward for the managers to conjure with. On the other hand, there are leaders who said yesterday that the spirit of compromise was abroad in the political land, and that unless Seth Low, in his letter of acceptance of the Citizens' Union nomination, should close the door to the Republicans he might yet be indorsed as the head of a complete anti-Tammany union ticket.

Senator Platt held no conference yesterday with his local lieutenants, County Chairman Quigg being at Fisher's Island. Senator John Raines, father of the Raines excise law, and Congressman Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, were his only visitors of prominence at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. Senator Raines talked for half an hour with Mr. Platt in regard, it was said, to a State Committee indorsement of the excise law.

County Republicans Interested.

"The Republicans of the State," said Senator Raines," are taking a great interest in the coming Mayoralty campaign. They hope that there may be a complete union of the anti-Tammany forces and that the ticket nominated may win.

"It is stated, I see, that Mr. Low, who has been made the nominee of the Citizens' Union, will take issue with the Republicans in regard to the liquor tax law. I do not care to enter into any argument on the subject until I understand more fully his position. The State Committee will, I believe, indorse the law, and while I do not know anything about it, I assume that the Republican City Convention will not take issue against it, but for it.

"What party, then," inquired Senator Raines, "intends to repeal the law? Ex-Senator Hill, when he was Governor and had all of the machinery of government in his hands, would not pass the law demanded by the liquor dealers. The present law is not perfect, it is true. It has flaws which time will disclose and which may be remedied. I have no amendments in view for next year, and it is probable that none will be introduced for a year or two; but I will say that I had a full opportunity to see how the law works. Every one seems to be satisfied to let the law stand as it is and to make no more changes in it until it has been fully tried. For these reasons I do not see how it can be made much of an issue in the Greater New York campaign, unless Mr. Low makes its repeal an issue, in which event it seems to me that no Republican could indorse him."

Some Talk of Compromise.

Congressman Odell would not discuss the local situation further than to say that in the country all interest centred in the Greater New York Mayoralty fight.

It was said yesterday that Senator Platt is determined upon the defeat of Seth Low and the nomination of a straight ticket. The Senator intimated that the Republican organization could not now indorse Mr. Low, and that a straight ticket would be nominated. Unless Mayor Strong can be induced to run on a partisan ticket, Senator Platt, it was reported, will favor the nomination of District Attorney Olcott as the strongest partisan candidate who could be induced to accept. In other quarters it was reported that Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, Jackson Wallace, and other Republicans have taken hold of the situation and will try to effect a compromise based on the indorsement of Mr. Low.

Senator Charles L. Guy, one of the most prominent leaders of the Murray Home Rule Democracy, was at Manhattan Beach yesterday, but not for the purpose of calling on Senator Platt, although his organization was represented at the Manhattan Hotel and Astor House Anti-Tammany conferences.

"In my opinion," said Senator Guy, "both the Citizens' Union and the Republicans should make concessions in the interest of harmony. There is only one point of view from which to look at the situation. Mr. Low cannot be elected without Republican aid, nor could the Republicans hope to succeed without the aid of the Citizens' Union. A mere anti-Tammany union would fail to elect its ticket. What is necessary is the indorsement of a candidate who would draw to himself an independent support of 50,000 voters. Without such a candidate no union against Tammany could hope to succeed. Mr. Low, I believe, is such a candidate.

"There is no doubt that mistakes have been made on both sides. Impolitic things have been said and done by some of the Citizens' Union managers, as well as by some Republicans. In newspaper comment in some quarters, the Republican opposition to Mr. Low has been regarded as an indication that some of the Republican leaders deny the right to any citizen or organization of citizens to express a preference as to nominations and issues.

"If Mr. Low had cause to make an issue of this kind it would develop for him and his following a strength that would poll for him a large vote. On the other hand, some of the Union leaders have shown intolerance and a disregard of the fact that, unlike Tammany Hall, the Republican organization has a State and National party to which it is responsible, and that it represents State and National issues. The Republican organization in New York might be defeated in this city, and it would still be part of a National party. Tammany Hall exists for local offices, and if these be denied to it it is disrupted.

"While I am enthusiastic in my support of Mr. Low, and might stand with him even in defeat, I believe the Citizens' Union would make a grave mistake if it should nominate a full county and State ticket. By so doing it would engender jealousies which would seriously lessen Mr. Low's strength and decrease his chances of election. Both the Union and the Republicans must face a grave responsibility."

HAS WILLIS STOLEN A MARCH?

Platt Said to Have Entered Into Conditions for a Compromise.

A good many Brooklyn people believe they have found a solution of the "conciliatory policy" hinted at by the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty at the meeting last week. Jackson Wallace's suggestion of a compromise between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union by which Platt shall name some good Brooklynite like Mayor Wurster for Controller, and in return shall support Low, is taken to be the first and most important step.

Worth, it has been said all along, cares not a picayune for his county ticket. His support of Low is simply a means to an end. It is easy to see why he would fall in with any practical suggestion from the Citizens' Union, the Committee of Fifty, or any other Anti-Tammany organization in the field, for a compromise that would conciliate Platt.

There is danger, however, that Jackson Wallace's idea may come to naught. Among the political rumors in Brooklyn yesterday was one to the effect that the very deal which Mr. Wallace would bring about was consummated some time ago by Theodore B. Willis and Mr. Platt on their own account. Platt, it is said, promised Willis to name one of his friends for Controller and moreover to help him with his county nominations if Willis would swing the Brooklyn delegation for Platt's candidate for Mayor. It is not explained why nothing had been heard of this story before, but it is positively asserted that it is true. It came from one of Mr. Willis's followers in the Twenty-third Ward. Should it prove to be true, Mr. Wallace's suggestion may fall flat, and instead of harmony the fight between the rival leaders of Kings County will break out in new places and more fiercely than ever.

Worth has said that he would welcome such a deal as Wallace suggested, but his hatred is too deep to brook this latest reported Willis-Platt combination, which would worst him in the County Convention. He is perfectly willing that Willis should be called the "Platt leader" in Brooklyn. He has said so, and he has added that it only needs the meeting of the County Convention to show what a house of cards the City Works Commissioner has built for himself. Willis yesterday, while pooh-poohing his so-called Platt deal, took pains again to demonstrate how flimsy Mr. Worth's house of cards was. He calls the latter's pretensions a comedy, and Worth, over the telephone last evening from the little German hotel at Arverne where he is staying, characterized Mr. Willis's pretensions as a screaming farce.

Both the leaders spent yesterday in preparing for the Executive Committee meeting to-morrow night, and the County General Committee meeting a week from to-morrow. The first meeting will be comparatively tame, and Worth will doubtless name the dates he has in mind. But next week there will be a different story. The full committee will meet, and there is every prospect of a stormy and turbulent time.

PLATT FAVORS WALLACE.

Republican State Committee to Meet the Week of Sept. 19.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will arrive in New York either to-day or to-morrow. As soon as he shall have conferred with Senator Platt, Congressman Odell, and other members of the committee, he will issue a call for a meeting of that body. The committee will assemble on some day of the week following Sept. 19, to nominate a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and to define the issues upon which the State campaign shall be waged. It has been decided that the platform will indorse Gov. Black's Administration, indorse the Raines law, and strongly condemn the Chicago platform, more especially with reference to its free silver and Supreme Court planks.

There seems to be but little doubt at present that Judge William J. Wallace of Syracuse will be nominated for Chief Judge. Senator Platt several weeks ago expressed his approval of Judge Wallace's nomination. Congressman Odell said yesterday that committee sentiment was favorable to Judge Wallace's candidacy. His principle opponents have been Supreme Court Justice William E. Warner of Rochester, Judge Haight of Buffalo of the Appeals bench, Justice Alton C. Williams of Watertown, Justice William Rumsey of Bath, and Appeals Judge Celora E. Martin of Binghamton.

TO NAME A COLORED MAN.

Afro-Americans of the Eighth Brooklyn District Want Recognition.

A number of colored Republicans in Brooklyn have entered politics with the design of making it hot for the Republican Party unless they can obtain recognition. At a meeting of the Independent League of Colored Republicans, held at 61 Henry Street, Saturday night, a committee was appointed to nominate a candidate for Councilman in the Eighth Council District. F. B. Watkins presided, and declared that if District Attorney Olcott was nominated for Mayor he would be "knifed" by every colored voter in Greater New York for having said that he would not appoint any colored man to an office where he would come in social or official contact with white men.

An address to colored voters was issued, declaring that the Afro-Americans had never received proper recognition and that this was the time to assert their rights. The district is one of the few in which the Republicans have a chance to elect a Councilman, and the league believes that with a colored man in the field they cannot carry it, as the district is a stronghold of colored voters. Jacob W. Mass and Frank W. Gilbert are mentioned for the nomination.

Women Republicans to Meet.

The Woman's Republican Union League of Brooklyn will hold a business meeting in the Johnston Building to-morrow, to arrange for campaign work.

Simpson Association Outing.

Two thousand members and friends of the John Simpson Association of the Twelfth Assembly District went to Forest View Park, on the Hudson, yesterday. Among the more prominent guests were Congressman Thomas J. Bradley, State Senators Ahearn and Foley, Aldermen Noonan, Clancey, and Adler, and Assemblyman Joseph Schulum.

NEGRO SUSPECT ARRESTED.

May Be the Assailant of Mrs. Whitman of Newark.

NEWARK, Sept. 5.—The police think they have caught the assailant of Mrs. William Whitman, who was beaten into insensibility and robbed by a negro in the outskirts of this city last Friday. He was caught this evening in Harrison. He gives his name as Albert Robinson, and says he is twenty-three years of age. He is locked up in Harrison, but will be brought to this city in the morning for identification.

The prisoner's face is covered with scratches, which resemble those which would be made by finger nails. They are a day or two old. The man at first said he had just been released from the Snake Hill Penitentiary, but later changed his story and said he had come from South Jersey and had received the scratches on his face in a fight there. The prisoner answers the description of the man who assaulted Mrs. Whitman.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Verdict of a Little Rock Jury Arouses Indignation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—The jury in the case of the State against Jesse F. Hurd, who was charged with murder, returned a verdict of not guilty at 10:15 o'clock last night. The trial lasted four days and was removed from this city to Perryville, twenty-five miles from here, on a change of venue.

Deputy Sheriff Hurd killed Sam L. Blair, a well-known liveryman of this city, three months ago, and at his trial went on the witness stand and testified concerning his victim's relations with his wife, upon which a verdict of acquittal was recommended by the court.

Many of Hurd's witnesses were of the lowest class of Little Rock's citizens. They all corroborated the charge he made against his wife. A great deal of indignation has been aroused over the verdict, and the Court which tried Hurd is severely criticised.

Hurd killed an inoffensive negro here about two years ago. He has been a Deputy Sheriff of this county for the last nine years. He returned from Perryville to-day.

Broke His Leg While Dancing.

Bruno Greiner is fifty-five years old, and lives at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Second Avenue. He had not danced for a number of years until last evening, when he went to a picnic at Baden Park, in Tremont. There he swung round and round the floor all by himself, until his foot turned under him and he fell heavily. He could not get up again, and when a friend raised him it was found that Greiner's left leg was broken.

Naphtha Explosions at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Sept. 5.—Two explosions of naphtha occurred at the Perkins switch factory in this city at 7 o'clock to-night. Samuel Black, night watchman at the factory, and six members of the city fire department were badly burned. Black will be disfigured for life. The damage to the factory buildings was slight.

FALL OF A TROLLEY WIRE

It Landed in Philip Ott's Buckboard and His Daughter Threw It Out.

NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED

Excitement on Upper Seventh Avenue—Horse Badly Burned and Started on a Wild Race, Becoming Tangled Up with a Lamppost.

A broken trolley wire, which squirmed and writhed like a mammoth serpent, emitting bright blue flashes of electricity at every point of contact with the ground, almost cost the thirteen-year-old daughter of Philip Ott, a merchant of 944 Sixth Avenue, her life last night. It held up traffic on upper Seventh Avenue, which is crowded with vehicles and bicycles during the day and with bicycles at night, for more than an hour, and attracted a crowd of 2,000 persons, who, however, kept out of harm's way.

Car 142 of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street trolley line had just crossed Seventh Avenue at 9:30 o'clock, when the stretch of 200 feet of uninsulated trolley wire fell. Mr. Ott, who had been out driving with his wife, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, and his daughter, was passing slowly across the car track when the wire fell into the lap of the girl, who was on the front seat of a buckboard with her father. The frightened girl picked up the wire to throw it from her lap, and, although she was badly burned the moment she touched it, she succeeded in throwing it over the dashboard. The wire struck the horse's fretlock, and immediately the frightened animal started on a wild race.

Suddenly the buckboard blazed up and the occupants seemed to be riding on a fiery apparatus, all of them screaming for help. The horse ran for the sidewalk. The crowd scattered, and the horse and buckboard became tangled up with a lamppost. The wire wound about the lamppost, and there was a stream of fire and sparks that shot up for a great distance. This in some way separated the wire from the buckboard and enabled Policeman Dean of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to go to the rescue of the people in the vehicle. At this time a trolley car came along and stopped. Three women seeing a part of the excitement proceeded to add to it by fainting dead away.

Mr. Ott and his daughter jumped from the wagon. Mrs. Ott was thrown out, and Mrs. Taylor was hanging over the back of the vehicle in a faint. The two women were carried to the office of Dr. Potter, near by, and were found to have been only slightly bruised. Mr. Ott took his daughter to the corner drug store, where her burns were attended to. The horse was found to have been badly burned, and was sent to a livery stable in the neighborhood. After Mrs. Taylor and her sister had sufficiently recovered the entire party drove off in a carriage to Mr. Ott's home.

Word of the accident was at once sent to the power house of the trolley company, and a gang of repairers soon had another wire stretched across Seventh Avenue. The men who repaired it expressed themselves as amazed that the girl and horse had both escaped instant death. The wire carries a continuous current of 1,500 volts, all of which must have passed through the bodies of both when the contact was made.

GEN. LEE LIKELY TO RETURN.

Coming from Cuba on Thirty Days' Leave, and Expected to Confer with Our Officials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Assistant Secretary Day of the State Department, who returned to Washington to-day, was asked whether or not it was true, as reported, that Consul General Lee, now on his way to the United States, would not return to Havana when his vacation is over. Judge Day replied that the regular thirty days' annual leave had been granted to Gen. Lee, and that so far as he was aware, there was no reason to suppose the General would not return to Havana when the thirty days had expired.

The understanding here is that Gen. Lee's visit to the United States at this time is purely on personal business, although it is probable his presence here will be taken advantage of by the officials for consultation with him regarding affairs in Cuba. He is expected to return to Havana about the 1st of October.

GOLD IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Secret Expedition Leaves San Francisco for the South Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—A secret gold-hunting expedition left this city on Friday for South Sea Islands, where, in the Solomon group, are said to be almost inexhaustible mines of gold quartz. The schooner Sophia Sutherland, in charge of the South Sea Commercial Company, is the vessel which is to seek the treasures.

For years the cupidity of traders with Solomon Islands has been excited by the display of crude gold ornaments worn by the natives. Several expeditions have endeavored to land on the islands to find the source of the gold, but hostile demonstrations have driven the gold seekers away. The Sutherland is provisioned for eighteen months.

ALARM AT OCEAN SPRINGS.

Six Hundred Cases of Fever and Many Physicians Summoned There.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5.—There is a great deal of excitement in Ocean Springs near here, over the appearance of a very suspicious fever. The representatives of the Boards of Health of three States are on the scene.

The excitement was augmented later in the day by the appearance from New Orleans of Dr. S. R. Olyphant, President of the State Board of Health, accompanied by Prof. A. L. Metz, State Chemist; Dr. John J. Archinard, Bacteriologist of the board; Chief Sanitary Inspector T. C. Wills, Assistant Inspector Dr. Will H. Woods, Dr. S. G. Gill, Shipping Inspector Dr. H. H. Haralson of the Mississippi Board of Health.

There have been in all some 600 cases of the fever and 10 deaths, including that of Dr. Bemiss.

STRANGE SECT IN ARKANSAS.

"The Order of Holiness" Crazes People with Religious Frenzy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—A state of panic exists at Heber, a Summer resort in Cleburne County, over the excitement caused by a religious sect calling itself "The Order of Holiness." Two weeks ago two disciples of this order began holding what they called "holiness meetings." They preached a strange doctrine. Marriage was denounced as ungodly, ordinary religion was declared to be a fraud upon the credulity of man, and labor of all kinds was said to be unnecessary. The disciples called upon men and women to renounce their marriage vows, quit work, come into camp, become sanctified, receive the Holy Spirit, and be joyful.

In two weeks the disciples gathered about them 200 followers. Men and women were crazed with the teachings, and many were baptized into the faith. The carousals of the holiness camp shocked the community, and officers were appealed to, but they are unable to restore order. Men and women shout until they are exhausted and lay unconscious for hours, requiring medical aid. The disciples declare their condition due to the action of the Holy Spirit. Two women have died from exposure, while lying on the ground in a so-called trance.

THREATENED BY BURGLARS

Two Men Break into Mr. Ryers's House on Staten Island and Demand His Valuables.

HE IS OLD AND A CRIPPLE

Thieves Awoke Him and His Wife in the Night and Said They Would Burn the Place if They Did Not Get Money.

Two burglars who must have been familiar with the habits and surroundings of the people they robbed forced an entrance into the house of David R. Ryers at Grant City, S. I., early yesterday morning. They forced Mrs. Ryers, under threats of burning the house over her head, to give up her gold watch and between $3 and $4, all the valuables she had.

Mrs. Ryers is old and feeble, and her husband is a cripple. They live alone in a house some distance from the nearest neighbor. They are not rich, but there was a rumor that they had money hidden away.

The old people were awakened shortly after midnight by a noise in the room adjoining the one they were in. The intruders were making no attempt to conceal the fact of their presence. They went about opening drawers and talking as they made their search. Mr. Ryers asked who was there and was told to "Shut up!" When he again asked what was wanted a man's voice threatened to burn the house if he made any noise. Another voice demanded to know where they kept their money.

Mr. Ryers replied that there was no money in the house, and the men swore they would have money or burn the place down. Mrs. Ryers told them where they could find about $3.75, change from a five-dollar note with which she had paid a bill the previous day. She heard the men go for the money, and hoped they would depart satisfied. Instead the men came back and made all kinds of threats, the chief of which was to burn the house, with the old couple in it. They frightened Mrs. Ryers so much that she told them the only thing of value in the house was a gold watch, and she begged them not to take that. They demanded it at once, and Mrs. Ryers got out of bed, and, going to the bureau, took the watch and passed it to the man who stood just outside the bedroom door.

Although her hand touched his she did not see him, nor did she see his hand. She does not know if he was black or white. Then, with more threats as to what they would do if an attempt to give an alarm was made, the men left the house. Neither of them had entered the bedroom. They had opened the door a few inches so that their demands could be heard, but they did not show themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Ryers were too frightened to make any noise, and did not give the alarm until morning. The men had broken into the house through a rear window.

The stolen watch was in its day a costly one, but was old-fashioned. It was jeweled and had on it Mrs. Ryers's initials, "S. R. R." Ryers gave it to her fifty years ago before they were married. Both said yesterday when telling the police of the robbery that they would be satisfied if the men had taken anything else, and Mr. Ryers expressed regret that his wife had told them of its existence. She said she feared the house would be burned and that her husband would be unable to escape.

The police say they have no clue to the robbers. The mounted police report the suspicious characters in the neighborhood during the night, but that they would have little trouble in escaping notice in the crowds which pass through Grant City nightly on the way to and from Midland Beach. The police believe the robbery was the work of some one living in the neighborhood or of some one who had heard that the old couple had money and had studied their habits. In Grant City little else was discussed yesterday, and it would have gone hard with any one found in possession of the missing watch.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The Old Question Causes Trouble and Incidental Shooting in a Michigan Lutheran Congregation.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., Sept. 5.—Because the Rev. Julius Becker of the German Lutheran Church here could see no wrong in a man marrying the sister of his deceased wife, and said as much from the pupit, he and a majority of his congregation have been expelled from the synod to which they belonged. Shots were fired at two of Mr. Becker's chief supporters, to drive them from the stronghold of the church property, which they were guarding, and dissension and turmoil prevail in a once peace-loving congregation.

The synod followers who shot at the Beckerites have been arraigned on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder. Because a majority of the congregation stood at the back of the minister in his teachings, the Beckerites have continued to use the church for worship, while the synod faction has worshipped in an edifice belonging to a Baptist society. The latter faction has now brought action in the Circuit Court to permanently restrain Minister Becker and his followers from using the church property, on the ground that they are heretics, and that the church property belongs to the synod faction, as they alone are carrying out the doctrines of the Church.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.

Chicago Man Claims to Have Solved the Aerial Navigation Problem.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 5.—P. E. McDonnell of this city claims to have solved the problem of aerial navigation. At River Grove Park to-morrow he will endeavor to prove his claim at the picnic to be given under the auspices of the local labor organizations.

The machine he will use consists of a three-foot cylinder composed of bamboo and held in position by spokes of white linen thread and ribs of piano wire. The entire frame, thirty feet in length, is covered with medium-weight canvas.

On each side of the frame are the so-called wings, running the entire length, concave in shape on the lower side, and calculated to give the machine 215 feet of aeroplane lifting power. After proving the truth of his claims, McDonnell will begin at once on a practical ship 300 feet in length and thirty-five feet in diameter.

The inventor has already formed a company called the McDonnell Odometer Company, of which he is President and his son, E. J. McDonnell, Secretary.

WICKED BACHELOR POLITICIANS.

The Woman's Rescue League Denounces Them as Not to be Trusted.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The recent manifesto of Mrs. Charlotte Smith against the bachelor politician was the subject of considerable attention from the Woman's Rescue League of this city yesterday. Resolutions were passed setting forth that "the American bachelor politician shirks his duty to the human family when he fails to provide a home for some good woman before he engages in the profession of politics; therefore he is not to be trusted after he has entered a political arena in which temptations surround him on all sides, and that unfortunately modern society has heretofore given the political bachelor too much latitude by ignoring his private life.

"Be it resolved, That, as far as practicable, a list of bachelor politicians who are aspirants for public office be obtained in the State of Massachusetts and New York and formal protests be sent out against their election or re-election by the Woman's Rescue League, on the ground that they are ineligible to hold public office."

The league extends its congratulations to ex-Mayor Edward Upton Curtis of Boston on his approaching marriage and recommends for him a two years' vacation from politics in which to enjoy his honeymoon.

THE BRAKES FAILED TO WORK.

Three Passengers Were Thrown from a Midland Electric Car on Staten Island.

The brakes on a Midland electric car, crowded with passengers and running from Midland Beach to Port Richmond, S. I., failed to work last night on the bend from the Clove Road into Richmond Turnpike, and the car shot around the sharp curve at full speed.

Mrs. James Amesworth of 42 Columbia Street, West Brighton, was on one of the rear seats. She was sitting on the outside with a baby in her arms, and the sudden swing of the car threw her into the road. She landed on her left side and her left leg was fractured. The baby was hurled a considerable distance and its scalp was torn open. John Wright of Concord, S. I., who was standing in front of the seat where Mrs. Amesworth was sitting, was thrown out and landed on his head. He was picked up unconscious with his head cut open.

Dr. J. Walter Wood of Port Richmond, who was passing, saw the accident and dressed the wounds of the injured. There was great excitement in the car. One woman tried to jump, but a cool-headed man caught her as she sprang and held her. His wrist was sprained by her weight.

PUBLIC BAPTISM AT RAHWAY.

One of the Spectators Received an Involuntary Dip.

RAHWAY, Sept. 5.—A public baptism in the Rahway River was witnessed by fully 2,500 people to-day. The Rev. Mr. Wyett had charge of the services and dipped four women into the water, while gospel hymns were sung by the members of the Second Baptist Church, (colored,) under whose auspices the immersion took place.

In trying to see what was going on, Samuel Edgar, colored, fell overboard and received a dip not on the programme.

TRAIN WRECK IN MAINE.

One Person Killed and Thirty-two Injured in the Ensuing Panic.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 5.—A bad accident occurred on the Maine Central Railroad this morning to a special excursion train from Dover and Foxcroft to the Etna camp meeting. Martin Payne, aged twenty-one, of Plymouth, was killed and thirty-two persons were injured, several of whom are in a serious condition with slight hopes of recovery.

The train was made up of five cars and a combination. The latter was thrown from the rails, owing to a break in a flange two miles west of Etna station. The car, which was completely overturned, contained sixty-five persons, who were thrown in a heap. Most of the injuries sustained by the passengers are said to have resulted from their struggles to escape from the train.

ARKANSAS JEWELER HANGED.

He Is Thought to Have Been Followed by Robbers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—The lifeless body of R. W. Peters, a well-known jeweler, who was formerly engaged in business at Huntsville, was found hanging to a limb of a tree fifty yards from the roadside at the head of Wharton Creek, near Kingston, last Saturday. It is believed that Peters was robbed and hanged by bandits. His hands were securely tied behind his back and his legs were bound together.

Peters recently sold out his jewelry business and had taken the proceeds with him into the country to buy a farm. He was supposed to have a large sum of money. It is thought he was followed by men who robbed him of his money and then hanged him. No money was found on the body when it was cut down.

BICYCLE WEDDING AT RAHWAY.

Bride and Groom Start Their Honeymoon Trip on a Tandem.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 5.—After a courtship of five weeks Roger Meletski and Miss Minnie Scheidecker, both of Plainfield, were married this afternoon on the veranda of H. S. Barnes's Cottage in Esterbrook Place, this city. The bride and groom were clad in bicycle costume, and with a party of four others left Plainfield this morning for a run. They stopped at Mr. Barnes's, who is a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mohring and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Thompson, members of the party, and in conversation matrimony was mentioned.

"Get a minister," said Mr. Meletski, and Miss Scheidecker consenting, the Rev. H. M. Lowry of the First Baptist Church was asked to perform the ceremony.

The young couple on leaving Plainfield rode single wheels, while the other two rode tandems. After the wedding a tandem was offered them, and they started on their honeymoon trip amid a shower of rice and old slippers.

PRACTICAL JOKER KILLED.

Tragic Ending of Midnight Frolic in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 5.—Monroe Pullen was shot and killed by Columbus McCombs near Bradford, Blount County, last night. The two young men were members of a party who were sitting up with the sick child of a neighbor. They practiced a number of practical jokes on one another to while the time away. McCombs sewed up Pullen's hat, a joke which Pullen took very well.

About midnight the party was relieved from the watch by others and started homeward. Just for fun Pullen mounted McCombs's mule and rode it down the road a hundred yards or so, waiting for McCombs to come up, when he surrendered the animal. McCombs did not relish the joke, and, mounting the mule, he pulled a pistol and shot Pullen through the heart, killing him. He then galloped off, and has not been seen since.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of some intensity appears to be developing in the Central Gulf, a fall in pressure of 0.10 inch in eight hours being reported from Pensacola. A second storm is developing to the north of Montana.

High pressure areas have remained stationary in the Middle Atlantic States and off the north Pacific coast.

Showers have occurred on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast and in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The temperature has fallen on the middle slope, has risen in the lake regions, the middle North Atlantic States, the middle and northern plateau, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Showers may be expected in the Middle and South Gulf and Middle Atlantic States and generally fair weather elsewhere.

inspired his," said Mme. de Limbourg.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	58	61	62
6 A. M.	58	60	63
9 A. M.	62	62	65
12 M.	63	71	72
4 P. M.	69	78	76
6 P. M.	68	78	75
9 P. M.	62	72	72
12 P. M.	67	67	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printingo House Square	69¼
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1896	61
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; the minimum was 59 degrees at 7:10 A. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TRIED TO MOB THE POLICE

Friends of a Prisoner in the Fourth Ward Attempt to Effect a Rescue.

FLYING STONES AND BRICKS

Nearly One Thousand Persons Follow to the Station House, and Some One Threw a Brick Through the Window—Disperse When Charged.

A typical Fourth Ward mob of nearly 1,000 persons attempted to rescue a prisoner from some policemen of the Oak Street Station last night. Failing in that they attempted to stone the station house, and were only driven away when a number of other policemen made a charge on them. Their object was to secure the release of the prisoner.

James Sullivan, twenty-two years of age, of 37 Lewis Street, returned from serving a term in prison, it is said, a few weeks ago. He bears a hard name with the police, who say that he and his companions give them much trouble.

Sullivan's first exploit last night was to approach George Miller, a sailor, who was sitting on a Cherry Street stoop. He lifted off Miller's hat and slashed him on the left cheek with a penknife. In the struggle which followed Sullivan and one of his companions went through the sailor's pockets, but got nothing.

An hour later he and three companions entered Gleeson's saloon, at 11 James Slip. They refused to pay for their drinks, and Michael Leary, forty-one years old, of 14 Roosevelt Street, the bartender, got into a fight with them. Sullivan drew a long-bladed pocketknife from his pocket and stabbed Leary three times—under the left eye, on top of the

SETH LOW AS A CANDIDATE

The Rev. Thomas Dixon Says His Nomination Blasted Hope of Union Against Tammany.

A PIECE OF MACHINE WORK

He Was Put Forward by Polished Aristocrats, Who Met in Secret Conclave—Only a Man of the People Can Win.

"Mr. Low's Candidacy" was the subject yesterday morning of the Rev. Thomas Dixon's first sermon at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, to the congregation of the People's Church, after a ten weeks' vacation. The orchestra and first balcony of the auditorium were well filled. Mr. Dixon said he would probably express opinions at variance with those of some of his hearers, but those who knew him would not take offense. The bitterness they would detect in his remarks was but an expression of his feelings.

"This," he said, "is naturally a Tammany Hall year. Reactions, foolish or otherwise, usually follow a radical and successful reform administration such as William L. Strong has given the city. Tammany has been chastened, strengthened, and made wiser by two terrible defeats, one local and one National. They are now harmonious, united, and eager for the gigantic local battle. Their great old leaders, Croker and Hill, are once more in command. They are entering the campaign well-nigh invincible. The issues are of momentous importance to the people of New York and of the Nation. Those of us who have been engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with Tammany Hall for the past decade hope and pray for a fair fighting chance for the battle that will save the city.

"The normal Democratic majority in Greater New York is about 110,000. To win this terrible handicap must somehow be overcome with a clean, honest man on whom every faction could be united, as they were behind Strong. There was a single, bare chance that we could win with a campaign that would enlist the brain, the heart, the wealth, and the enthusiasm of every man outside of Tammany's power. The hope of such a union has been blasted by the stupid and unreasonable manner in which Seth Low has been nominated by the Citizens' Union, and the headlong haste with which he has accepted their offer. In what I say I represent no individual or party or clique or faction. I speak only as one of the common people among whom I live and work and to whom I have given my life.

A Piece of Machine Work.

"Mr. Low has been pressed forward thus precipitately in defiance of every principle of common sense and common courtesy upon the lofty grounds of patriotism, high principle, and civic liberty. It is claimed that his candidacy was demanded by a marvelous, spontaneous, and representative uprising of the people. I would like to know, and thousands of other heart-sick opponents of Tammany would like to know, when and where this great uprising occurred. In what halls did the hosts gather? What representative of the people appeared perspiring and shouting for Mr. Low? Nonsense. Mr. Low's candidacy has been from the start to the present the most painfully patent piece of machine work in our time. He was nominated by a little group of highly polished, aristocratic gentlemen, who met in secret conclave. This group of amateur politicians who made this nomination in this most unrepresentative manner not only did it secretly, but they had no authority to act at the time and at the place from which they claimed to represent. Spontaneous uprising! Will any man tell me the difference between a nomination by such a secret clique of men and a nomination by a conference committee representing a dozen different factions such as nominated William L. Strong for Mayor? The difference is in favor of the conference committee, which is surely in some sense representative.

"How were the names secured for Mr. Low? By the people spontaneously rising up in different parts of the city and without money and without price demanding his nomination and election? No. They were secured by hired, trained canvassers, experts at the business. Many of them were well-clothed, well-fed, and well-paid for their patriotic exertions. What does the aggregate of names thus secured really signify? Any one of a thousand respectable millionaires in New York could do the same thing if he only began in time.

"Mr. Low's remarkable haste to accept the remarkable nomination gives painful evidence of an overweening personal vanity and ulterior ambition, utterly at variance with professions of disinterested patriotism, in this whole proceeding.

"Mr. Low's candidacy is the one impossible barrier to a union against Tammany. It is claimed that Mr. Low is the strongest single man that could be pitted against Tammany this Fall. It is a wild assumption. In my humble judgment, in the heat of the terrific campaign into which we are entering, he would be found to be the very weakest man, though every anti-Tammany force should indorse him. Those who live and work among the masses of the people know that their passions against the rich and the powerful are at present at fever heat, and that to nominate such a man in this crisis is to place a firebrand in Tammany's hand. This, of all times in our history, is one when a union man against Tammany must be a man of the people to win. Is Mr. Low such a man? The question answers itself. He is a multi-millionaire, lives in a palatial home on one of our great avenues, and is a man of exclusive and aristocratic tastes and habits.

Reason and Common Sense Disregarded.

"When Mayor Strong was nominated he and his friends condescended to confer with every ally who had unsheathed his sword against the common foe. Strong was triumphantly elected after a nomination by such a conference untrammeled by any party or faction. But the friends of Mr. Low rise above mundane affairs. They breathed the ether of the heavens and could not smirch their ermine by a conference with anybody else who might desire to nominate him. The men who have managed his candidacy have disregarded all reason and common sense with so utter a stupidity as to stamp them as geniuses. They have given us the most remarkable exhibition of the college-bred fool in practical politics that we have yet witnessed. Even if the Republican Party now indorses Low at least 25,000 of its loyal voters will scratch him from the ticket. Seth Low, with the indorsement of every force against Tammany, can be easily beaten by any decent man Tammany nominates by 25,000 majority. Without such indorsement his candidacy in this crisis will be the most pitiable exhibition of personal vanity ever made by a man deemed great by any considerable number of his fellow-citizens."

WESTERN BANKER FIRED AT.

Mysterious Shot Through a Car Window Near San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—A shot was fired at William H. Crocker, President of the Crocker-Woolworth Bank, Friday afternoon, while he was on a train on his way to his country place at Burlinghame, and a good deal of mystery surrounds the affair.

The bullet came through a car window, smashing the pane and just missing the banker. It is believed to have been an attempt at assassination, but it is not known who fired the shot. Some of the railroad men sent back to investigate could find no trace of the person who fired the shot, and the police have failed to secure any clue.

Dishonest Salmon Packers.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Complaint is made that cannerymen on the Sound are putting up the small and comparatively low-grade salmon caught there under the name of Columbia River salmon. It is said that no less than seven labels used by Sound cannerymen bear the inscription, "Columbia River Salmon, put up at Astoria." A few years ago a great "howl" was raised here because packers of all fish in the Columbia labeled them Columbia River salmon, and thus injured the reputation of the Columbia River fish in the market. This, it is understood, has been stopped. There is no fish put up on the coast, or elsewhere, equal to the genuine chinook of the Columbia, and the standard brands of this fish, put up by packers who have an established reputation, have always commanded a higher price than any other. Whether there is any way of preventing outside fishermen from forging the name of Columbia River salmon for their pack of inferior fish is not known, but every effort will be used to prevent it and to expose the dishonest packers.

ANOTHER GOLD FIELD FOUND.

Story that Four Men Know a Richer Place than Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Word comes from Juneau that another Alaskan gold field richer than Klondike has been discovered. To the present time it is the secret of four men. One went over Taku Pass two weeks ago in search of the place. The others will go in the Spring.

J. A. Becker, a well-known mining engineer and expert, is one of those in the secret, and he is positive, from the samples of the gold brought back, that there will be a greater rush to the new diggings than there has been to Klondike when the location has been made known.

This is said to be 300 miles in an air line from Dawson City, and near the Hotalinqua River. A prospector named Polk became lost last Spring and was rescued by an Indian, who put him on his feet and gave him his bearings. On the way back Polk kicked up from the ground an eleven-pound nugget of gold. This, it is said, was near Lake Testing. He marked the spot and took the other three into his confidence.

RICH POCKET IN CALIFORNIA.

Nearly $50,000 Taken Out of the Mascot Mine Near Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—One of the richest pockets ever found in this State was taken out of the Mascot Mine, near Sonora, last week. The strike was made during the working hours of the night shift and was so extensive as to necessitate the men working overtime to secure all of the precious metal.

From reliable information it is safe to say that the pocket will approximate $50,000. The Mascot is on the "mother lode" and has been worked systematically for a long time. It is believed that this pocket is one of a series. Several days ago a strike was made at the Green Mine, in the belt. On the 300 level a seam of gold which assays into the hundreds per ton was encountered.

BLANKET BALLOT SYSTEM.

Independent Candidates Likely to Suffer by the Lack of Intelligence of Voters.

Inasmuch as there will be an independent ticket in the field next Fall, the supporters of such a ticket are interested with regard to its relation to the practical workings of the present system of balloting.

The blanket-ballot system is so perplexing that the canvassers who have counted the ballots cast at the elections held since the secret-ballot system was adopted by this State have been compelled to declare void a considerable per cent. of the total vote cast, for the reason that ballots were improperly marked by the voter. This has been the case more particularly with the ballots cast for independent candidates, when such tickets did not constitute a full ticket.

To judge from the last three elections, the Citizens' Union ticket will have to count upon some loss through void ballots. Under the present law "the ballot shall be so arranged that at the right of the last column for nominations, designated in Section 56 [of the Election Code] as party nominations, the several tickets of the names of the candidates independently nominated shall be printed in one or more columns, according to the space required, having above each of the tickets the political or other name selected to designate such independent nominations, and the circle, and also the device or emblem to represent and distinguish the candidates of the several independent bodies making such nominations."

In regard to marking the ballot the voter is instructed "to designate by a cross X mark in the large blank circle three-quarters of an inch in diameter below the device and above the name of the party at the head of the ticket or list of candidates, his choice of a party ticket and desire to vote for each and every candidate thereon, and by a cross X mark in a blank inclosed space designated at the voting space on the left of and before the name of each candidate his choice of particular candidates."

The following section of the code instructs voters how to mark a split ticket: "To vote a split ticket, that is, for candidates of different parties, the voter should make a cross X mark before the name of each candidate for whom he votes. If the ticket marked in the circle for a straight ticket does not contain the names of candidates for all the offices for which the elector may vote, he may vote for candidates for such offices so omitted by making a cross X mark before the names of candidates for such offices on another ticket, or by writing the names, if they are not printed upon the ballot, in the blank column under the title to the office. Any other mark than the cross X mark used for the purpose of voting, or any erasure made on this ballot, makes it void, and no vote can be counted hereon."

Inasmuch as the Citizens' Union will not nominate a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the office and officer which will be first designated in the voting columns of the State organizations, it is thought probable that votes will be lost to the independent nominees through the lack of intelligence or carelessness of voters desiring to vote a full ticket. And, according to the declaration of principles of the Citizens' Union, its purpose is not to make nominations for State officers.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 5.—The action of the Democratic State Convention to be held in this city to-morrow in regard to the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court is problematical. Some of the prominent workers of the Democratic Party have been agitating for an indorsement of the nomination of Judge Charles D. Hayt, the candidate of the Silver Republicans. The objection urged against this is that Judge Hayt is also the nominee of the Wolcott-McKinley Republican faction.

The certificate of Judge Hayt's nomination by the Wolcott Republicans has been filed with the Secretary of State by the officers of the Republican State Committee, thus carrying out the plan of the Wolcott managers to get first into the field with the nomination of Hayt, and make it impossible for him to keep from being a straight Republican candidate for the Supreme Bench in the coming campaign.

FOR A DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

The following invitation has been issued under date of Sept. 7 from the headquarters of the United Democratic Organization, 42 East Twenty-third Street, to all organizations which maintain that the Chicago platform should be reaffirmed by the regular Democratic City Convention.

"It is deemed important at this time that some of the leading representatives of the various organizations and associations in Greater New York, who are Democratic, and who believe in maintaining and upholding the platform of the party adopted at Chicago July, 1896, should meet informally in conference to discuss a plan of action for a union of Democratic forces in the coming campaign, and determine the course wise to pursue.

"For that purpose you are cordially invited to attend a conference at the Holland House, New York, on Friday evening, Sept. 10.

"Robert Stewart, James O'Brien, Henry Nichols, Alfred B. Cruikshank, Robert J. MacFarland, Ezra A. Tuttle, Francis M. Bixby, Committee on Invitations."

MAYOR GLEASON'S CAMPAIGN.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City said yesterday he would hire the Metropolitan Opera House, the Grand Central Palace, or some other of the larger halls in this city for a mass meeting before Sept. 25, but he could not tell the exact date.

When asked if he was certain to be nominated, he said he was, and that he had thousands more signatures than he needed, and they had not cost him one cent. Asked whether he intended to run alone or on a full ticket, he said he was going to run alone on his nomination by petition, but that would not prevent his running on the battle-axe ticket as well. Under the battle axe, he said, there would appear a full city and borough ticket for each of the boroughs. He declined to estimate the number of votes he expected to poll, but he said he would have enough to elect him, and that was all he wanted. He would be at the City Hall on New Year's Day ready to welcome all and would be glad if Mr. Low and the others who might run against him would be there to greet him when he took office.

Venom Inhaled with the Air,

And imbibed with the water of a malarious locality, has still a certain antidote. Experience sanctions confidence in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of this scourge. All over this continent and in the tropics it has proved itself a certain means of defense, and an eradicant of intermittent and remittent fevers, and other forms of miasma-born disease. Nor is it less effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism, and nervousness.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE

Horrors of the Skaguay Trail and the Deplorable Condition of the Camp.

LAWLESSNESS IN CONTROL

Serious Trouble Between Miners Liable to Break Out—United States Officers May Raid the Town—Another Expedition from Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 5.—Serious as is the situation at Skaguay Bay and the White Pass, as protrayed by letters and by men returning from the camp, and appalling as is the condition of the trail over the mountain barrier between the 6,000 gold hunters and the Klondike, the accounts published from time to time have but faintly portrayed the actual condition of affairs.

On the steamship Queen, Capt. Carroll, which arrived from Alaska at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, were George B. Kittinger of this city and Col. S. F. Chadbourne of San Francisco, State Harbor Commissioner of California. From interviews had with these men it is apparent that the worst is yet to be told concerning the horrors of the trail over the White Pass, while of the town of Skaguay itself a description of the worst frontier settlement in the days of the seventies is scarcely adequate to delineate the make-up and the characteristics of the "hottest burg" on the Alaska coast.

The Hardships of One Party.

Mr. Kittinger, who is the Alaska representative of millionaire J. Edward Addicks, sailed three weeks ago for Skaguay on the Utopia. His party had gone on in advance of him several days, and had landed their freight and horses on the beach at Skaguay. With seventeen horses and twelve men the party had succeeded in getting only as far as the Summit. They have been stuck there for the last six days, and yesterday Mr. Kittinger returned for additional funds with which to secure boats and transportation from the camp to the lake. Mr. Kittinger thus describes the situation at Skaguay.

The Situation in the Camp.

"The feeling is most intense between the miners on the trail and trouble of most serious nature is liable to break out at any moment. The Miners' Committee, impelled by the wholesale stealing that has been going on for weeks, had a meeting, and announced that the first man caught in the theft would be strung up without the formality of a trial.

"Fifty trail is beyond words to describe. Made desperate by their failures to get over the pass and by the terrible hardships they have been compelled to endure in the hopeless struggle against heavy odds, the miners have become suspicious of each other; quarrels are of hourly occurrence. Every man's hand is raised against every other man; lawless persons are thick; dissensions and discord have broken out among the miners until such a thing as co-operation is impossible.

Marshals to Raid the Town.

Col. Chadbourne says that Collector Ives and a force of United States Deputy Marshals have determined to raid the town of Skaguay and clean out the whisky smugglers and saloon men, and rid the camp of the disorderly element. Heretofore the authorities have been utterly unable to cope with the people and the camp has become one of the most immoral and depraved on record. It is the refuge of the worst class of criminals, confidence men, and thugs of the coast; these, with the whisky men, had combined to block up the trail so as to keep the tenderfeet there all Winter and fleece them as long as there was a dollar left in the camp.

In Quest of New Gold Fields.

Col. Steve Bailey, a millionaire mine owner of this city, has built a steel schooner and will dispatch an expedition to Alaska to explore thoroughly the southeast coast from the Aleutian Islands to Copper River and Cook's Inlet. The expedition will include four expert miners and gold hunters. The schooner will be commanded by Capt. J. F. Rowe, a Lieutenant Commander on several war vessels during the War of the Rebellion. Capt. Rowe spent five years on the Alaskan coast, and knows of the existence of great quartz ledges that have come down to the salt water for years.

Indians have brought out pure copper and placer gold from the head waters of the Copper River, but they have prevented by their savagery the exploration of the district. The expedition will locate on the oil fields near Cape Suckling, using the schooner as a base of operations. The expedition will be gone a year and involves an expenditure of $10,000.

FORCING THE SKAGUAY TRAIL.

A Man with a Rifle and Two Revolvers Defies the Vigilance Committee.

VICTORIA, Sept. 5.—Among the passengers who arrived on the Queen from Skaguay to-day was Frank I. Crampton of Mount Vernon, Washington. He went up to look over the situation, and took a trip over both passes. He says that the killing of horses was caused largely by novices who do not know how to load them. In many instances the packsaddles are allowed to wear great holes in the horses' backs. The men who are fixing the trail will be the first to profit by it. This has been decided by the Vigilance Committee, and no man can go on the trail with packs without a certificate from the Secretary that he has done so much work on the trail.

One man whom Mr. Crampton saw had gotten nearly all of his outfit over when the trail was closed for travel. The committee refused to let him take the remainder of his pack over. His entreaties did no good. In desperation he went back and got a rifle and two revolvers, defied the committee, and went through.

At Dyea and the Chilkoot Pass the conditions are much the same as on the Skaguay trail.

RICH STRIKE AT MINE CENTRE.

New York Man's Canadian Mine Proves a Bonanza.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 5.—There has been another rich strike at the Randolph Mine, near Mine Centre, Ontario, in which Louis A. Hall of New York owns the controlling interest. W. J. Merritt, who has charge of the work now being done on the property, writes to the Duluth officers of the company, that at the sixty-foot level he has struck a paying streak, rich beyond his wildest anticipations.

He sends a box of nuggets, which he says were picked from the decomposed quartz of which the vein is composed. The nuggets vary in size from the size of a pinhead to that of small peas. The nuggets were taken indiscriminately from one that was in the stock pile at the mine, and Mr. Merritt reports that all of the ore taken out so far is equally as rich.

At 70 feet the vein has widened, and is now five feet wide, it being three feet at the top. Stamp mills will be sent to the mine immediately, and the stock piles worked. It is understood here that Mr. Hall has had the books of the company closed, and that no more stock will be sold.

CHEATING THE UNITED STATES.

How the Americans on the Bristol Are Said to Have Avoided Paying Duty.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 5.—A letter brought on the Rosalie from John W. Troy, at Skaguay, tells how the "Yankees" on the steamer Bristol cheated "Uncle Sam" out of the duty on their horses.

When the Bristol arrived passengers who owned foreign horses were startled by the announcement that a duty of $30 a head would be levied. The manifests of the officers of the Kingston, on which steamer the horses had been shipped to Victoria, had been turned over to the Bristol and was in the possession of the purser. It was easy for the American managers of the Bristol expedition to fit out these horses of foreign birth with Seattle shipping receipts and American clearance papers. The passengers were more than willing to pay the Bristol people $10 for each horse, when, by so doing, they avoided the payment of $30 to their own Government.

THE BLOCKADE AT SKAGUAY.

Dismal Failure of an Attempt to Open the Trail Over the White Pass.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 5.—All efforts to break the blockade at Skaguay have failed utterly. Advices received by the steamer Rosalie, which left Skaguay Monday last and arrived here yesterday are that when the trail was opened Monday morning 2,000 men and horses were striving to get over. Soon the path was in as bad a condition as it was before being repaired. Where the road had been corduroyed over the miry places the logs slipped out and horses went floundering in the mire, many of them never to emerge.

These statements were made by Harry Fredericks, well known in this city, who spent some weeks at Skaguay, returning yesterday. He says that hundreds of those at Skaguay have given up all hope of getting through this Winter and will stay till February at the foot of the pass. Hundreds are coming back from the trails, stopping at Skaguay or Juneau for the Winter.

A few more adventurers will try to go over when the first freeze covers the bogs with ice.

Trying to Break Open the Trail.

The following letter has been received from Skaguay, Alaska, dated Aug. 28:

"Sylvester Scovel, correspondent of a New York paper, landed yesterday morning at Skaguay with two tons of blasting powder to blow open the Skaguay trail.

"In the evening there was a meeting at the foot of the first hill, attended by over 500 miners, who organized for the work in front of them and elected an Executive Committee, consisting of James Christie of Portland, President; Philip Adams, Secretary; C. A. Cramer of Seattle, and Mr. Heacock and Mr. Day as superintendents, who selected experienced men for the work on the rock hills and the veteran loggers for the work of corduroying the muddy places.

"There were thirty Canadian mounted police also on the trail. Work is in progress for fifteen miles along the trail, and all travelers' packing has been suspended.

"There have been some kickers as usual, but they are so much in the minority that they have had to submit. It is believed that this trail will be complete in ten days, so that travel can be resumed. Do not start for this point expecting to get over for at least thirty days, as it will take that long after the trail is completed to get all the miners over who are now there.

Miners Buying Town Sites.

"Not nearly so many discouraged prospectors are selling their outfits for a song as has been reported, but a good many who started for the Klondike have given up that idea, have turned town site buyers, and are erecting all kinds of buildings and establishing themselves for the Winter as best they can.

"One week ago lumber could be got for $27 per 1,000 feet. Now it is $50, and none for sale even at that figure. Rubber boots, heavy shoes, and oil clothing are in demand and fetch big prices. Hardware of all kinds sells well. The Alaskan-Pacific Express Company has made arrangements to open an office here, and has appointed H. F. Batting, formerly of Portland, agent. The steamer Queen, of Seattle, and the steamships Alki and Danube of Victoria, have landed over 500 passengers, 800 tons of freight, and 300 horses and mules since Aug. 25, and still there is more to follow.

"On board the steamer Queen on this trip are two parties, one organized in Chicago, consisting of four gentlemen, comprising a doctor, lawyer, commission merchant, and assayer, all under the guidance of L. L. Bates, who has spent the past eight years in Alaska as a trapper, hunter, and guide. They will stay along the coast in the Alexandrian Archipelago this Winter, and in the Spring will thoroughly prospect the Copper River country. The other party is headed by F. H. Fisher of Los Angeles, Cal., and will push into the Copper River country this Winter."

Miners Stranded at the First Hill.

Another letter which arrived on the Rosalie says:

"The miners of Skaguay trail put in two days' work on the trail blasting out the rocks and corduroying the wet places, and last night decided to throw the trail open. The work already done has made a wonderful improvement, for the first fifteen miles. But little work was done on the third hill, the worst one on the whole trail, and last night at a meeting it was proposed to levy a toll of $5 per head on each man going over for the purpose of hiring men to open a cut-off where considerable blasting has to be done, but which would save three and a half miles of the worst part of the entire trail.

"The meeting broke up in a row, however and nothing was accomplished. The former proposition to throw the trail open this morning was carried by default, and long before daylight the trail was crowded from the beach to the foot of the first hill with miners anxious to be first to get over the hill. By to-night there will be 3,000 men and horses at the foot of the first hill unable to get over, and after they have had a day to consider they will go to work on the cut-off and put it through.

Mr. Scovel has stored the remainder of the blasting powder and tools at the foot of the hill, where they can get it as soon as they are ready to use it."

SHOULD NOT START THIS FALL.

Steamship Captain from St. Michael's Warns Against Arctic Dangers.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 5.—Capt. Treanor of the schooner J. M. Coleman, which left St. Michael's late in July, warns men against attempting to reach Klondike via the mouth of the Yukon this Fall. He believes that thousands of men who have left San Francisco and Puget Sound since Aug. 1 for St. Michael's will be unable to get up the river, even as far as Circle City. In that event there will be great suffering, or at least a want of every comfort of life, for St. Michael's is a desolate place, with accommodations for not to exceed two or three hundred men.

Capt. Treanor says Klondikers do not seem to realize that in taking this trip they are going 2,000 miles into the arctic regions, where existence is even more precarious than at Dawson, because of terrific winds from off the Arctic Ocean.

Steamers of big trading companies, he says, were to start for Dawson on their last trip about the middle of August, which means that numerous Yukon-bound craft that left Puget Sound after that date will be frozen out. His advice for everybody is to stay out until Spring.

THIRTY MINERS GIVE UP.

Desertions from the U. S. S. Concord—A New Rich Mine Opened.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 5.—Thirty men arrived on the Queen from Skaguay. They have given up the idea of getting across the passes. There have been twenty desertions from the United States ship Concord at Juneau, the men leaving to go to the mines.

E. M. Losikatos, who went into the Klondike last Spring, sends out word to his partner, Mr. Hens of Juneau, that he has struck it rich. He says: "I sank two prospect holes without finding anything, but in the third I could pick up nuggets with my hands. I am so excited that I cannot write. We are rich. The amount of gold that people have here is something appalling."

WAITING FOR THE CLEVELAND.

Steamer from St. Michael's Daily Expected Off Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 5.—The steamer Cleveland, from St. Michael's, is expected to arrive within the next four days. If she has experienced fair weather, and has met with no accidents, she ought to arrive to-morrow, but in case of unfavorable weather, she may not put in an appearance until Sept. 10.

She will probably be sighted off Cape Flattery some time on Sept. 6. Three tugboats bearing representatives of The Associated Press and various newspapers, left for down the straits last night to meet the Cleveland, and the race to the nearest telegraph office with the news from the gold fields is expected to be an exciting one.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. It on every wrapper

FRIEND MORE THAN GOLD

How a Klondike Miner Cared for His Sick Comrade.

LEFT ALL TO CARRY HIM HOME

Once Carpenter Apprentices Together in Old Scotland, They Came to This Land and Journeyed West in Search of Fortune.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

At Providence Hospital John Anderson lies dying. Over his emaciated and unconscious form bends a friend who has shown more faithfulness than is seen every day. At the close of this cynical and selfish nineteenth century people are apt to read the story of Damon and Pythias, of David and Jonathan, then smile incredulously, and say such things may have been in ages gone by, but not now. Such skeptics should step into the little room on the second floor of the hospital and hear the life story of the two men, William Sim and John Anderson.

Both are natives of Scotland, Sim having been born at Elgin and Anderson on his father's little farm four miles out from Elgin. The two learned the carpenter's trade together, serving as apprentices in the same shop. Eleven years ago Sim came to America, locating in Chicago. A year later Anderson followed him. He spent his first year in St. Paul, whence he went to Chicago and joined his friend. The comrades came together to Seattle, where they arrived about two weeks after the great fire. Then things boomed. There was plenty of building going on, and the carpenter's trade was a good one to follow.

But the years rolled on and business grew dull and times grew hard. Two years ago last March there came quietly into Seattle the news that there were some wonderful gold finds being made in Alaska. Sim and Anderson heard the name of Birch Creek, near Circle City, mentioned with special favor by some of their friends, and they determined to go thither and try their fortunes. Leaving Seattle they made their way as far as Forty Mile. In that neighborhood they prospected in various directions, but met with no success until a year ago last Spring, when on Last Chance, about ten miles from Forty Mile, they struck pay dirt. Patiently they toiled on till Summer, and while they worked they averaged $20 a day. They got a good quantity of coarse gold. Among their trophies from this field they have two nuggets of good size, one valued at $68 and the other at $32. Mr. Sim states that they picked out a number worth $20 each.

Klondike Allures Them.

Last Fall the Klondike excitement arose. There was a stampede. The friends resolved to go. They got to the new field too late to locate, but in connection with two of their companions, Foote and Thomas, they bought a claim, No. 43, below Discovery on Bonanza, for which they paid the very reasonable sum of $500. Mr. Sim says that at that time almost any claim on either Eonanza or Eldorado could have been bought for that price.

"The claim we bought," said Mr. Sim to a Post-Intelligencer reporter, "proved a fairly good one. The dirt we took out averaged from 15 cents to 50 cents a pan. Of course we cannot tell precisely what there is in the claim, but I am safe in saying that, so far from being exhausted, it has not yet been thoroughly developed.

"While we were still working this claim two of us, Foote and I, took a lay on a claim on El Dorado—that is to say, we worked it on shares. Anderson and Thomas remained on the claim on Bonanza, though Anderson even then was far from well, and was not able to do much work. In fact, from about the 1st of April Anderson was in bed. We didn't know then what we know now—that he had Bright's disease, and was a doomed man. We did all we could to minister to his comfort. In May we had Dr. Chambers from Circle City. Then we sent down to Dawson and got a horse. It was a tedious undertaking. We mounted Anderson on the horse, and one of us walked on each side all the way to steady him. Thus we reached Dawson with the invalid.

"His one wish during his sickness had been to get back to Scotland again and see his parents. When I promised to take him back he broke down and cried. The doctors at Dawson City told me his case was absolutely hopeless, and that I would never get as far as St. Michael's with him. I simply told them I would take the chances.

The Dying Man's Hope.

"We left Dawson City June 19 on the P. B. Weare. Anderson was then getting worse, but was still conscious. His strongest wish at this time seemed to be that he might be able to reach Seattle. He believed that if he could once reach this city he would be able to rally enough to get back home again.

"At Forty Mile the surgeon of the mounted police came to see Anderson, and his diagnosis was fully as unfavorable as that of the other physicians had been. At St. Michael's again we had Dr. Chase. He was just as positive that the poor man could not last long. Still he stood the voyage down remarkably well. He even grew a little stronger after we had left St. Michael's, and did very well, indeed, until about three days before we reached Seattle. We left St. Michael's on July 3, and reached here two weeks later on the first trip of the Portland. I turned Anderson's case over to Dr. Wotherspoon, and we brought him up to the hospital. You see his condition now. He lies in a stupor, from which he now and then rouses sufficiently to recognize me or some other old friend at his bedside. Sometimes, half incoherently, imagining himself back at the mines again, he calls to me, 'Bill, Bill, take me home,' in tones pathetic enough to melt one's heart. Again, when I urge him to get stronger so that we may be able to reach home, he says, despondently, 'Bill, Bill; I'll never get home again.'"

Thus Anderson lingers at the point of death. His physician thinks he may survive a few days or a few weeks, but not longer. Still his friend stays by his bedside, watching for every symptom of pain, and bending eagerly above him to relieve every want. He left his work, which was paying him handsomely, with the sole hope that he might be able to carry his friend back to die with the old folks on the little farm near Elgin. All the financial affairs of the four partners have been carefully arranged, so that in case of Anderson's death his parents will receive his full partnership share of all the proceeds of the claims.

Anderson is thirty-three years old and unmarried. Up to the time of this sickness he was a robust man and always did his full quota of work. Mr. Sim is careful to give out no statement about the amount of gold thus far taken out of their claims, but friends say that Anderson had with him $12,000 and Sim $17,000.

A New Language for Anarchists Suggested.

At a meeting of the Political Science Club at 1,524 Avenue A last evening, the suggestion was made that a special language be provided for Anarchists, in which certain terms employed by them and not easily understood would be simplified. Hawley Kelly introduced the subject, and it was briefly discussed. The principal feature of the evening was a lecture by C. B. Cooper on "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." He argued self-sacrifice for the benefit of society was a confession of the failure of liberty as a means of reaching a form of association, which satisfies the self-interest of the whole without sacrificing that of any individual.

Grave Despoilers Captured.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Robbers were caught last night by Sexton Rockefeller in the act of despoiling the grave of George Overbaugh, Superintendent of the Mohawk Division of the New York Central Railroad, whose body was interred in the village cemetery Saturday afternoon. They were arrested, and will be tried to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

7:20 A. M.—465 Washington Street, Theodore M. Stetler & Son; damage, $35,000.

10:20 A. M.—188 Madison Street, Samuel Greenberg; damage, $8.

12:40 P. M.—404 East Fourteenth Street, Julius Becker; no damage.

2:50 P. M.—645 First Avenue, Frank J. Reynolds; damage, $10.

3:50 P. M.—Pier 18 North River, Manhattan Lighterage Company; damage unknown.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

A Plan Suggested by an Operator to Prevent Trouble in the Future.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—Coal-mining circles are encouraged over the probable resumption of work in the mines throughout the country. In anticipation of a settlement at Columbus next Wednesday, a plan has been suggested by a representative of one of the largest operators which will be agitated immediately after the men return to work. It will be formulated and submitted to the joint convention of operators and miners which it is proposed to hold next December.

In order to come to an understanding on all questions at issue, separate wage scales are to be formulated for each mine. The scale is to provide for the rate to be paid for the entire year, and any special concessions that are to be made are to be agreed upon by the miners and operators and so specified in the scale. The scale is to be an adjunct to the uniformity agreement which is expected to be then in force. The proposition will be made by the operators in the hope of getting all the safeguards possible against future strikes.

It is well known that there are no two mines in the entire district where the conditions are exactly alike. The uniformity agreement covers the general points, but even with it in existence some operators would be subjected to difficulties, while others would have special advantages. The scale is to cover all these points, the primary object being to avert differences, create a more friendly feeling between the employers and employes, and restore perfect harmony throughout the district.

Philip Stambaugh, a cousin of President McKinley and a partner in the firm of Osborne, Saeger & Co., was in Pittsburg this afternoon. He said the men formerly employed in the Eclipse Mine, on the Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, would be asked to go to work to-morrow morning at the sixty-five-cent rate. He was not prepared to say how many men would go to work.

David Vanemen, manager of the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company's mines at Snowden and Gastonville, announced more than a week ago that he would resume work in his mines to-morrow morning. Notices were served on all the men living in company houses to vacate. At the mines it was stated to-day that no men would go to work, and it is supposed that no effort will be made to resume until after the Columbus convention.

The Strike at Hazleton.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 5.—All was quiet in the Honeybrook strike district to-day. It is said that the employes of Dodson & Co., at Slabtown, will insist on getting the increase of wages given by Vanwickel and that they are preparing to strike this week. To-morrow a monster Labor Day parade will be held here.

A New Narcotic.

From the Mexican Financier.

A reporter recently interviewed Dr. Alberto Lopez Hermosa in regard to the new narcotic discovered by Dr. Fernando Altamirano and which for some time past has been in use with excellent results at the insane asylum for women of which Dr. Hermosa is the physician. The principal of the asylum had for some time been concerned by the large number of deaths among the inmates caused by congestion of the brain following the excessive use of the narcotics administered to the women to overcome the insomnia which is the frequent accompaniment of insanity. He therefore requested Dr. Altamirano, Principal of the National Medical Institute, to try and discover a narcotic which would not produce the same harmful effects.

Dr. Altamirano at once answered that he already had such a narcotic as was desired. It consisted of an extract prepared by secret process from the seeds of the white zapote. Dr. Lopez Hermosa told the reporter that the dose for the insane was from fifty to sixty centigrams, administered all at once. The results are very satisfactory. After half an hour to an hour the patients fall into a quiet and refreshing sleep. Dr. Hermosa has also applied it to hysterical women, and its soothing effects are very remarkable. It calms the nervous system during the periods of excitement which are frequent both in the case of hysterical and insane women. For hysterical women the dose is ten centigrams mixed with thirty centigrams of bromide of sodium, potassium, or camphor, administered every half hour until the hysterical symptoms are brought under thorough control.

Sir Wilfrid's Cobden Medal.

From The London Chronicle.

The gold medal presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Cobden Club is a very handsome trophy. On one side there is a head of Cobden, and on the reverse the name of the club, with the words "Free Trade; Peace, Goodwill, among Nations." On the reverse side also the inscription may be read, "The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G., Premier of Canada, 1897." It is of interest to mention that Sir Henry Parkes received the gold medal of the Cobden Club, and that Mr. Reid, the present Prime Minister of New South Wales, is an honorary member of the club.

Sharing with His Employes.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is related of a Boston business man that he was approached a few days ago by a committee of his employes who had been delegated to ask him to introduce the system of profit sharing in his establishment. He heard them through attentively, and then said: "I can't do that, boys, for there aren't any this year; but I'll share the losses with you."

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...5:32	Sun sets...6:23	Moon rises..12:21		

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....3:22	Gov. Isl'd...3:50	H. Gate....5:39		
P M		P M		P M
S. Hook....3:37	Gov. Isl'd...4:11	H. Gate....6:00		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M. *
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tiomo, Demerara	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEP

ALLEGED PENSION SWINDLE

Many Certificates in the Possession of Persons Who Have No Right to Them.

GANGS HERE AND IN BOSTON

Certificates Are Pledged with Saloon Keepers and Others Who Collect the Money and Give the Beneficiaries a Few Dollars.

The arrest of Owen McCaul of 195 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday afternoon, charged with withholding the pension certificate of Edward J. Foss, an army veteran, who lives at the corner of Broome and Hudson Street, this city, marked the beginning of a systematic crusade against alleged pension swindlers who are said to operate all over this district. United States Pension Examiners have been doing detective work for six months, both here and in Boston, with the result that a big batch of warrants has been obtained, and the officers expect to have all the swindlers in custody within a few days.

Refused to Surrender Certificate.

McCaul kept a Raines-law hotel until last July at the corner of Bedford and Downing Streets, in this city, and had for a lodger Edward J. Foss, a painter, who served during the war in Company K, Fifth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. Foss's pension certificate entitles him to $18 every three months. For many months he has been out of regular work, and has had to depend largely upon his pension for a living. According to his statement, he allowed McCaul to keep his certificate in the hotel safe. McCaul closed out his business in New York last July and opened up a butter and egg store in his wife's name at 195 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. He is alleged to have taken Foss's pension certificate with him, and when the latter's quarterly payment fell due he was unable to collect it, owing to the absence of the certificate. Foss notified the pension authorities that McCaul had his certificate. Special Examiner James J. Reilly went to McCaul and demanded the instrument, saying it was Government property. The latter refused to give it up, claiming that Foss owed him $14, for the payment of which he was holding the certificate as security. A warrant was immediately obtained, and he was arrested Friday by Special Examiner A. W. Roome and arraigned before Commissioner Oakey, who held him in $500 bail for examination on Thursday.

Foss, when seen yesterday, denied that he owed McCaul anything. "I merely placed my certificate in his hands for safe keeping," said the veteran, "and I called his attention at the time to the fact that a pension certificate cannot be given or held for a debt. Of course I knew that I had such a paper would influence him in giving me credit, but I settled with him regularly, and will submit an affidavit showing that I owe him nothing."

The Government officials say there are dozens of cases in which they are similar to that of Foss, and they are determined to make an example of McCaul and put a stop once for all to pension shylocking. Many old soldiers who have been drawing pensions for their injuries pledge their certificates with saloon keepers and others to whom they owe money. The pensioner would forward the saloon address as his own, and the Pension Agent would mail a check to the address given. Then the saloon keeper, who held the pension certificate of the pensioner, would have the old soldier indorse the check, whereupon the money would be collected, the old soldier given a few dollars, and the remainder was dropped into the pocket of the saloon keeper. It has been discovered that in many cases the money has been regularly collected even after the beneficiary died, and that there are now thousands of pension certificates in the possession of people who have no right to them.

Passed as Veteran's Daughter.

The second of the series of arrests contemplated in connection with the frauds was that of Nellie Cahill, twenty-six years old, of 368 Vandam Street, Long Island City. She was apprehended late Friday afternoon by a United States Deputy Marshal and held in $1,000 bail for examination this week. The warrant charges her with violating Section 5,392 of the Revised Statutes, which makes her liable to a fine of $2,000 and five years' imprisonment. It is claimed that the woman has been collecting a pension as the daughter of an old soldier, when the real daughter died in 1892. Warrants are out for three other persons connected with this case. The examiners also said to have already discovered nine cases similar to that of the Cahill woman. There are also twenty-two cases where the frauds have been perpetrated for three years, and thirty-one cases that ran along for two years or less. In every case the signature of the beneficiary has been forged on the quarterly vouchers and witnessed by notaries public. Just how much money has been paid out by the New York agency on these fraudulent claims has not yet been figured out, but it is believed that the amount will reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. In Boston, it is said, many cases have been discovered where fraudulent claims have been collected for ten years, and some have run along for fifteen years. The same gang or gangs of swindlers are believed to be operating in both cities.

Pension Agent Samuel Truesdall, when seen yesterday, disclaimed any definite knowledge concerning the discoveries made by the special examiners, saying that their work was entirely outside of his jurisdiction.

THE GLEN ISLAND ZOO.

The Animals to be Trained to Perform Tricks for Public Diversion.

The management of Glen Island is preparing plans for the establishment there of a permanent exposition of trained animals, similar to Hagenbeck's famous menagerie in Berlin. With this object in view, trainers have for some time been engaged in teaching the denizens of the big zoo at the island to perform notable tricks. It is proposed to erect a large amphitheatre on Beech Lawn, with a seating capacity of at least 10,000. Two, and possibly three, performances with the trained animals will be given daily.

Along two sides of the building, and stretching down to the water's edge, will be a broad bicycle track, which will be open to all riders. Along the sides of the tracks will be seats for spectators, and there will be a handsome rustic bridge on which they may cross from one side to the other. The enforced activity of the animals under constant training, Summer and Winter, it is believed, will have a beneficial effect upon their health, and this is one of the reasons why it is to be resorted to.

Took Paris Green After a Quarrel.

Mrs. Ottilie Hilman, twenty-six years old, tried to kill herself by taking paris green yesterday at her home, 240 East Eighty-seventh Street. The woman has lived with her husband in the house for two months, the couple having been married about twice that time. Tenants in the house say that the pair have quarreled frequently. At noon yesterday the husband rushed out of the house with a cry that brought Patrolman Eret to the scene. In the kitchen the policeman found Mrs. Hilman unconscious on the floor, with a quantity of paris green scattered over the floor and on her clothing. The man said that he had been talking to his wife, when she, without cause, left the room and went to the kitchen. He had rushed after her when he heard a noise, and had found her lying on the floor. The woman was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, and it is thought she will recover.

Child Falls into an Airshaft.

While a number of small children were playing tag on the roof of the tenement house 27 Monroe Street last evening Anthony Deveto, six years old, whose parents live at 23 Monroe Street, ran into the low railing which incloses the airshaft of the house. The railing gave way, and, with a cry of alarm, he plunged head first into the shaft, landing in a heap on the ground floor, four stories below. The janitor picked up the unconscious child and carried him to the rooms of his parents. He was afterward removed to Gouverneur Hospital. The surgeon there said that the child had a possible fracture of the skull and a broken arm. He may die.

A FAMOUS DETECTIVE.

Inspector Jarvis's Career, Apropos of His Approaching Retirement from the Service.

From The London Telegraph.

After thirty years' service, including a full quarter-century of experience as a leading detective, Frederick Jarvis, Chief Inspector of Scotland Yard, enters upon his well-earned retirement next month. It would be difficult to find an officer more diametrically opposed to the popular conception of a detective. Mr. Jarvis stands close on six feet, and the dominant impression conveyed by his personal appearance is that he is a good-natured provincial rather than one of the shrewdest and cleverest hunters of criminals that ever existed. There was a time when a good detective had to be either a rough fellow able to mix in the lowest society without exciting suspicion or comments, or a highly educated man able to direct the operations of others. Mr. Jarvis is a combination of both these types. Starting in the force as a Constable, his first service was in the A Division, in the course of which he was on duty about the house of Parliament. Drafted soon into the detective department, he devoted all his energies to one object—a thorough acquaintance with the ways of criminals. With this end he frequented courts and prisons, race meetings and dens. One of the first cases in which he distinguished himself was the Lefroy murder. After this came the Fenian and dynamite outrages of Dr. Gallagher and his associates, and of Cunningham and Burton. A celebrated task imposed upon Mr. Jarvis was to trace the career of Neil Cream, the Lambeth poisoner, in America and Canada. One of the officer's specialties in criminal investigation was the detection of forgeries, and it is claimed by some of his admirers that as a result of his efforts in this direction an act of Parliament may be instanced. This came directly from the sentence of ten years' imprisonment on Barton for forgeries on the Northwestern Railway amounting to over £35,000. The forger was pursued to America, where he was followed over half the Continent.

The most sensational of Mr. Jarvis's cases was the arrest of Mendell Howard for extensive bank forgeries in France, America, Germany, and Belgium. This forger, who was watched for over two years before he could be captured with proof sufficient to insure his conviction, was taken while in complete forger's factory at Chester Terrace, Eaton Square, where he lived. Another celebrated forger who owes his incarceration to the vigilance and ability of the retiring Inspector is Dombrowski, the Russian bond forger, now completing a ten years' sentence, with whom was also captured Laterner, who got three years. These were arrested as they were getting off the boat at Dover with forged bonds and notes to the value of thousands of pounds in their possession. The Sunderland Bank robbery was a striking instance not only of the brains and money now employed in such enterprises, but of the difficulties with which a modern detective must contend. Here was no case of cracksmen who go on the spree as soon as they secure their booty and betray themselves, but of men with cool nerves and money enough to take them to the ends of the earth, if need be, to elude capture. That Mr. Jarvis was able to arrest these criminals is a high tribute to his skill. That he should hold the criminal after capturing him is proof that his long experience in handling such criminals had not made him foolhardy. He kept a good hold on Armstrong and promptly secured him in a cell, while the other prisoner easily slipped away and is still at large.

To the average reader it will be a surprise to learn that disguises form no part of the modern detective's outfit. There are two ways by which the perpetrator of a crime becomes known to the police—that is, supposing, of course, that his "pals" do not "peach." One of these is by an examination of the scene of the felony; the other is by information received at Scotland Yard, which is, in reality, little more than a bureau of information. It is next to impossible for a burglar or a forger to do a piece of work without leaving some trace or clue sufficient for an officer of Mr. Jarvis's experience. If there is absolutely nothing the officers must rely on sudden absences or unusual displays of prosperity in criminal quarters. If neither of these means succeeds he must rely on information which is almost certain to come in from one place or another giving some indication of the men. Then comes the hard part of the work. Sometimes the case can never go any further because the detective fails to find, not the man he wants, but proof of his guilt. A good instance of this occurred in a celebrated murder case not long ago. In this, as in several of Mr. Jarvis's cases, justice had to wait on expediency. Thousands of people have seen Mr. Jarvis at work without ever suspecting it. When in search of a murderer or a forger he did not slink about back doors, get behind posts, or indulge in any other of the highly wrought sensational antics of the "shocker." He did not even take off his eye glasses or exchange his silk hat for a bowler. Yet for two years he kept Mendell Howard under his eyes as completely as if he had been following three feet behind him every day. Howard's steps were dogged with a certainty and a science far exceeding the ideas of even the ingenious writers of fiction. Instead of a man following Howard, who would have been certain to suspect him after a little, his pursuit was taken up first by one and then another, and every public place he visited, and many private ones, held spies, who watched his every act and word. In this case the man's associations damned him, since it is impossible for any man to follow a career of crime without forming connections that must sooner or later betray him to an astute detective.

Some of Mr. Jarvis's brilliant captures arose out of cases that brought him anything but fame. Here is an instance: One night, some four years ago, Mr. Jarvis saw coming out of an east end public house a man whose face impressed him—he could not tell why. Waiting until the fellow had an opportunity of getting a little further away, the officer slipped round a corner in another direction and by doubling through a passage, got where he could keep the suspected person in easy sight. Twisting through back streets, the pursuit wound up at a little old store, where the detective saw at a window the face of a man whom he remembered in his apprenticeship. He walked up and down as near the house as he dared, searching his memory for a clear recollection of the countenance. At last he was able to associate it with the photograph of a criminal once sentenced to twenty years. The face was a little thinner then, the mustaches were smaller, and there was a less nervous, worried expression on it. After the man who had first excited his suspicions came out, the officer quietly followed him to his lodgings. Then he went back to Scotland Yard, got out the record of the man he had recognized, and from it learned by the connections suggested that the man he had followed had probably been committing one of the jewelry burglaries which had been puzzling the police for months. In the morning a young officer was detailed to keep track of the suspect during the day, and the next night the convict was followed to a den of receivers, where both he and the proprietor of the oil shop were arrested.

Says She Was Bound and Robbed.

According to Frederick Howard of 21 East Twenty-ninth Street, he returned from a long bicycle ride yesterday afternoon to find his wife bound with ropes in her bed and robbed of some money. Mrs. Howard corroborates her husband in the general story and tells dramatically how a strange man forced his way into her apartments, tied her with rope or a sheet, and then stole about $2. The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station say there are some suspicious variations in Mrs. Howard's story, and an ambulance surgeon failed to find any marks made by ropes or rough handling on her.

Lieut. Judson's Name Forged.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Sept. 5.—Lieut. William V. Judson of the Engineers' Battalion stationed at Willets Point, has asked the authorities to arrest a soldier who was dishonorably discharged from the post a few months ago. He believes the man has passed a forged check purporting to bear his signature. The check was cashed by Billhard & Co., cigar and tobacco dealers of New York. It was for $67.50, and was made payable to James R. Powers. The description of the man who represented himself as Powers answers the description of the discharged soldier.

Yonkers Priest Finds a Baby.

YONKERS, Sept. 5.—The Rev. Father Blonigen of the Sacred Heart Monastery found a baby boy about two months old this morning asleep in a basket in front of the monastery. The child was turned over to the police, and is now in the care of the matron. There is no clue to its identity.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

UNIQUE COUNTRY LIBRARY

Outgrowth of a Father's Love for His Soldier Boy, Who Died in the South.

OPEN ONLY FOUR TIMES A YEAR

Books Eagerly Bid for by the Farmers, Who Take Home a Three Months' Supply—Seventy People in the Hamlet and Three Thousand Books in the Library.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Among the public libraries of the West there are few whose history is so interesting and no others whose methods are so peculiar as those of the Howard Library of Gilmanton, Wis. Up in the centre of Buffalo County, about forty-five miles northwest of La Crosse, remote from the great routes of travel, in a quiet hamlet of less than seventy-five people, is a well-chosen library of fully 3,000 books, with an annual circulation of about 8,000 volumes. For thirty-two years this little library has been unceasingly fulfilling its kindly mission, scattering among the quiet valleys of the Buffalo River the best of the popular classics and the best of the freshest publications. The initial work for this library was done while Grant was hammering at Lee about Richmond and when the returned soldiers had gathered their first harvest its new books were ready for circulation. At that time there was no railway in Wisconsin nearer to Gilmanton than La Crosse, and Buffalo County contained less than 7,000 people.

The first settlers came to Buffalo County in the early forties and built a few houses at the boat landings on the Mississippi River. In the early fifties people came up the river in greater numbers and founded little towns like Alma on its western bank. A large proportion of these were Germans and Swedes. In 1855 a small colony of Vermonters came out and took up tracts of Government land in the interior of the county, founding what was known as the "Yankee Settlement," which was finally called Gilmanton, in honor of one of the leaders of the pioneer band.

These early settlers were followed by others from the Green Mountain State. Among the latter was a young man named Knowlton Peck Howard, who followed the example of his companions and entered a "Government forty." At the outbreak of the civil war he returned to his native State and enlisted in the Twelfth Vermont Regiment. After a short service, he died at Alexandria, Va., early in 1862. Toward the close of the war Knowlton Howard's father, Sidney Howard, came out from his home in Snowville, near Braintree, Vt., to settle his son's estate and to visit his old neighbors who had emigrated ten years before. During his visit Mr. Howard was charmed with the picturesque valleys about Gilmanton, with the jolly, hard-working life, with the thrift and intelligence of the people, and was pleased to find that his son's memory was held in high esteem. Before returning to his home he called together three or four of his old neighbors whom he most trusted and said to them: "I have sold my boy's land from me, netting more than $500, but I don't like to take his money for my own use. It seems to me a sacred fund, and I want to leave it here to build a monument to his memory. I want to put it into something that will do good for years to come to his old neighbors and their children, and at the same time keep his memory green who I am gone."

In the consultations that followed some one recalled an old circulating library in Brookfield, Orange County, Vt., that his father and grandfather had drawn books from, and it was finally decided to establish one in Gilmanton on a similar plan and to call it the Howard Library. The $500 was given to the neighbors who had been called in consultation to invest as trustees. The trustees of the fund have since been elected by the library association. The fund brought 10 per cent. interest at first, then 8, and now it is loaned at 6 per cent., and the yearly revenue amounts to $32. Life memberships in the association have always been sold at $1 each. When the association was formed, memberships were transferable, and some persons bought from two to five each. The owners of the extra shares afterward sold them, and no member has now more than one share, which is not transferable, but the extra shares sold in 1865 gave a good fund for the first purchase of books. The books of the library are kept in a church which is used by the people of all denominations and is called the Union Church. The library is open only four times a year—on the first Saturdays in March, June, September, and December. At these quarterly meetings the members gather and return their borrowed books. They hear the reports of their officers, get fresh books, and adjourn for another three months. The Winter meetings they have all-day sessions, but in the Summer the long afternoons give plenty of time for their visiting and business.

Novel Method of Loaning Books.

The striking feature of the management of the library is its method of loaning its books. On the mornings of the Winter meetings the members and their families begin to gather at the library, some of them driving six or eight miles, bringing their borrowed books in satchels, baskets, soap boxes, and other convenient and inconvenient receptacles, and their lunches in paper packages, pockets, and pails. The books returned are examined by the officers and proper penalties are imposed for loss or misuse of books. While the officers are checking off the books the members are visiting and selecting others. The first question between two old friends is "How are the folks?" and the second, "What good books did you have the last time?" And so with neighborhood gossip, discussions of books, an occasional reminiscence of the old days, and lunch, the hours run on till the President calls to order, when the picnic ceases and business begins. First come the reports of the officers, and then the list of those who have not paid their fines. The first one called may be a woman who has with some asperity that she never had the book charged to her. If the list is a long one the excuses are many and varied. But these troubles are quickly settled. They are all neighbors and willing to be generous as well as just. Then the loaning of the books commences and there may be fun at any time.

Mr. A. brings up an armful of twenty or thirty books, which he wishes to borrow, and piles them on a table beside the President, who is now ex-officio the auctioneer. This officer calls off the titles of the books in rotation, adding after each: "How much am I offered?" It is easy sailing at first, no one bids on some of the books which have been in the library a few years, but when the auctioneer holds up "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," which Mr. B. and Mrs. C. want, the bidding starts, and before Mr. A. gets the new volume he has agreed to return a good share of its cost to the common treasury. Sometimes a rash young man has boasted that he would take a certain book home with him, and his comrades, with many sly winks, quietly raise the bids to the limit of prudence before letting him have it. On a number of occasions a husband and wife, while separated by the crowd, have unwittingly bid against each other and paid a round sum for a book that the family has long been talking about. The humorous incidents of a Winter's meeting furnish much seasoning for the fireside conversations of the long December evenings in the Buffalo County coulees, and the fun of the lively biddings has a keener twang for the bystanders because they remember that every cent that falls into the common fund will go to buy new books. One volume which described life in Andersonville prison brought more than $5 to the treasury before it was worn out. This was two or three times its cost. After books have gone the rounds and are well worn they are frequently sold at auction, and thus many families have secured small private libraries.

The universal popularity of simple books about animals has a new illustration in the experience of the Howard Library. Some years ago its officers bought a half dozen illustrated primers of natural history at a bargain, paying only 1 cent each for them. The net returns for each of these books was nearly 50 cents before they were sold, and then they brought 25 cents each. As a rule, however, members bid charily except under excitement. At a meeting a woman, who had driven six or seven miles to get two books, was obliged to return before her books were put up by the auctioneer. She left them with a relative with this parting injunction: "Be sure that you don't bid more than 5 cents for either one of them."

The literary tastes of the members are very like those of their city cousins. Fiction is most in demand, with travel and adventure next in order. The Book Committee has found it useless to buy any poems except those of Burns, though the experience of the free traveling libraries proves that country people generally enjoy Will Carleton's "Farm Ballads," and the poems of James Whitcomb Riley.

SOUTHERN WAR PRISONERS.

A Movement to Erect Monuments for the 20,126 Confederates Who Died in Northern Prisons.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 5.—A movement has been started here to erect monuments over the graves of the Southern soldiers who died in Northern prisons. Strange to say, the suggestion came from a Northern man, a veteran of the Federal Army.

Col. William H. Knauss of Columbus, Ohio, last May directed an appeal to the United Confederate Veterans, asking that the graves of the Confederate prisoners buried at Camp Chase be remembered. This appeal had immediate effect and resulted in calling attention to the fact that the resting places of 20,000 Southern dead above Mason and Dixon's line are unmarked. The records in the archives at Washington were searched, and it was found that there are 20,126 Confederate graves distributed among thirteen Northern prisons, as follows: Camp Butler, Ill., 644; Camp Chase, Ohio, 2,106; Camp Douglass, Ill., 4,039; Camp Morton, Ind., 2,125; Elmira, N. Y., 2,986; Fort Delaware, Del., 2,513; Fort McHenry, Md., 6; Johnson's Island, Ohio, 148; Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, 2; Hart Island, New York Harbor, 229; Point Lookout, Md., 3,446; Rock Island, 1,960; Fort Warren, Mass., 12.

It was decided to erect a monument of granite—Confederate gray in color—at each of these cemeteries. The monuments will be of uniform design, plain shafts, with appropriate inscriptions. It is estimated that about $4,000 will cover the cost of this work and a joint committee from the Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, the Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Sons of the Confederacy has undertaken the task of raising that sum. This committee has issued an appeal to the people of the South for contributions, and their hope is that the responses will be so liberal as to permit the completion of all their monuments before the next annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans, in July, 1898. All contributions are to be sent to the Treasurer, Col. James T. Gray, Past Commander of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, United Confederate Veterans.

MANSIONS ON THE HUDSON

Some Modern Villas Which Are Replacing the Old-Style Country Houses.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR TO BUILD

A New Dwelling Will Be Erected on His Estate at Rhinecliff—Homes of Fred W. Vanderbilt, Col. Rogers, and Levi P. Morton.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 5.—In a few more years the last wall will be leveled of the old-style country houses on the Middle Hudson, which less than half a century ago were regarded as the acme of elegance and comfort, but which, with the advance of modern ideas, have become distinctly out of date.

On the site of these old houses in the towns of Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, (Dutchess County,) several costly dwellings have within several years past been erected at a cost in the aggregate of $2,000,000. The most conspicuous of these new residences is that of Ogden Mills, at Staatsburg, which cost $500,000, and was designed by McKim, Meade & White of New York.

For a year past an army of workmen has been engaged rearing a beautiful structure for Fred W. Vanderbilt at Hyde Park, on the site of the old Langdon House. Col. Archibald Rogers occupies a costly stone mansion a short distance south of the Vanderbilt place. Other examples of the possibilities of the modern country home are shown in the Rhinelander and Starr-Miller palaces in Rhinebeck, as well as in ex-Gov. Morton's house, in the same town.

John Jacob Astor's Plans.

The building fever, it is said, has now seized Col. John Jacob Astor, and in the course of a year or two it is reported that he will begin the construction of a mansion which will allow him to gratify to the fullest extent his passion for life in the country. Col. Astor some years spends the largest portion of his time at Ferncliff, traveling to and from New York on fast trains that are stopped at Rhinecliff for him, and giving just as little time to business in the metropolis as possible.

When Col. and Mrs. Astor get out on their wheels on the fine roads in and about Ferncliff, nobody would take them for the representatives of two of the wealthiest families in New York and Philadelphia. A stranger would get the impression that they were simply two young people entirely in accord with the world and themselves, with healthy minds and bodies and determined to enjoy themselves.

Astors Fond of the Hudson.

The boundaries of Ferncliff inclose about 500 acres of land. It was originally purchased by William Astor, whose attention was attracted to the neighborhood when a boy. His father, William B. Astor, was the owner of a beautiful country seat, "Rokeby," near Barrytown. There William Astor spent many happy Summers and imbibed an ardent love for the Hudson, the towering Catskills opposite, and the rolling country in the immediate neighborhood, on which nature had worked with such a prodigal hand. Moreover, William Astor's mother, a Miss Armstrong, daughter of Gen. Armstrong, once Minister to France. His family made Dutchess County their home, and, as connected with the Armstrong and Livingston families, the Astors may properly be considered as of Dutchess County extraction. This explains in some measure the partiality shown by William B., William, and John Jacob Astor for the green-clad hills of Dutchess County.

William Astor's Farm.

When William Astor first began to spend his Summers at Rhinebeck, nearly half a century ago, his first purchase comprised a farm of about 105 acres of rough and unproductive land. The broad plateau where now stands the mansion was then barren of trees, and bore the general character of the roughest and least enticing of the clay hills still to be seen in that locality. Much of the farm was made up of stony knolls, bogs, or devastated timber land. It took over twenty years to work out of the rough state the splendid place that now makes Rhinebeck the mecca for pilgrims who want to see one of the best-kept estates in the country. From the time that the landscape gardeners began improving Ferncliff, adjacent farms have been added, until now it comprises a spacious domain, including sweeping lawns, commodious pleasure grounds, extended drives, delightful park scenery, flower gardens, parterres, conservatories, and an extensive system of barns and stabling.

The main entrance to Ferncliff from the River Road assumes the character of a private drive through an extensive park. It is walled from the grounds by massive lines of masonry five feet high, cut from granite. To the right of the entrance are seen extensive greenhouses, conservatories, and vegetable houses. The plateau in front of the greenhouse is one of the most elevated parts of the estate, and from it a beautiful view is obtained of the picturesque scenery in the vicinity and the mountainous country in the distance.

Wheelmen Now Excluded.

The carriage road from the main entrance to the mansion is nearly a mile long and about twenty feet in width. It is kept in fine condition and its free use was accorded bicycle riders until Mr. Astor was obliged to withdraw the courtesy because of rude treatment he received at the hands of those who were enjoying his liberality. The drive winds over hills, through secluded copses and leafy dells, presenting varied and interesting pictures at each new point of view.

The old mansion is a fine example of Italian architecture in brick. It stands on a plateau overlooking the Hudson, and is surrounded by lawns beautified by trees, shrubbery, and flowers. The front entrance commands the eastern, or inland, view, which reaches out over a broad extent of lawn, with the country in the distance.

During William Astor's life Ferncliff supported extensive stables. Since his death the breeding of running horses has been practically abandoned, and John Jacob Astor has given most of his attention to raising hackneys.

THE PRESIDENT AT CANTON.

A Quiet Sunday Spent Among Old Neighbors—His Tour to End This Week.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 5.—President and Mrs. McKinley are having a pleasant visit here in their old home. The weather is delightful. The President went to church this morning, accompanied by his aged mother and her sister, Mrs. Osborne, of Cleveland. The trio rode to the church in Mother McKinley's carriage, and occupied the old pew from which Major McKinley was seldom absent when in the city. The service was in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the President is a Director, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. C. E. Manchester, his old comrade in arms and pastor of the church during Mr. McKinley's last residence here.

The President and Mrs. McKinley took dinner with the latter's sister, Mrs. M. C. Barber, and spent most of the afternoon at the Barber home. Later President McKinley went to his mother's home, chatted with a few neighbors who called, and after a short drive returned, took lunch, and settled down for an evening at the old homestead. Scores of old friends and neighbors dropped in to pay their respects. Congressman R. W. Taylor of this district also called.

According to present plans President and Mrs. McKinley will remain here until to-morrow evening, when they will leave for Somerset, Penn., the Summer home of Abner McKinley, the President's brother. They will reach Washington on the latter part of the week.

SUNK OFF THE GEORGIA COAST.

Schooner Agnes I. Grace Goes Down with Four 10-Ton Guns—Her Crew Saved.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 5.—The three-masted schooner Agnes I. Grace of Bangor, Me., capsized and sank this morning twenty miles east of Tybee. Her crew later came ashore in a boat and landed at Warsaw Island.

The schooner sailed from New York Aug. 28 with a cargo of salt for Savannah and four sixteen-ton guns for the Tybee fortifications. She reached Tybee Saturday night in a severe northeast gale, and a strong effort was made to prevent her being driven further south. All night she tossed in the heavy seas, but just as the storm was going down and the fight with the elements was almost won the heavy guns shifted and began to roll about. All efforts to secure them were fruitless, and the crew were driven to the rigging as the guns plunged back and forth across the deck.

About 9 o'clock a heavy lurch threw the guns into the scuppers and the vessel staggered, tried to right, and then slowly keeled over, with the seas running in over her bulwarks.

Capt. Farrar and his crew, consisting of seven men, succeeded in manning the vessel's boat after much difficulty and rowed away from her just as she went down. They arrived at Warsaw Island, twenty miles south of Tybee Inlet, late in the afternoon. The proprietor of the Warsaw Inn took the shipwrecked sailors in and did everything to make them comfortable. They will come to the city either in their boat or on the sloop Harford, which is at Warsaw on her way to Savannah.

The schooner Agnes I. Grace was built at Waldoborough, Me., in 1873. She was 126 feet in length, 31 feet in breadth, and 11 feet in depth. Her gross tonange was 376.69 and net tonange 357.86.

VETERANS AT GETTYSBURG.

Exercises on the Battlefield—Monument to the Firemen Zouaves to be Unveiled.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Sept. 5.—The veterans and friends of the Seventy-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Regiments and the Veteran Firemen of New York spent to-day on the battlefield. In the afternoon the veterans of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth held an informal meeting at their monument at Devil's Den. Prayer was offered by the Rev. T. Brittain, who also made an address. Brief historical sketches of what the regiment did here in battle were given by Col. Weygandt, who commanded the regiment after Col. Ellis was killed; Dr. Thompson, the Regimental Surgeon; Under Sheriff Howell, and other veterans of the regiment.

To-morrow the monument erected by the Seventy-third Regiment of New York Volunteers, better known as the Second Fire-men Zouaves, to their fallen comrades, will be unveiled. Gen. H. E. Tremain will deliver the oration. The monument was selected in June, 1895, and has recently been completed.

The foundation, built of Gettysburg granite, rises 9 inches out of the ground, has a base 9 by 7 feet. The pedestal is made of the finest Barre granite of Vermont. It has four bronze tablets, giving the record of the regiment, the battles in which it fought, and the main incidents of the battle of Gettysburg.

The group, which is of bronze, exemplifies the idea of the fireman ready to reach the hand of the soldier, a Fire Zouave, to do service in the defense of the Union. The monument was designed by Hoffmann & Prochazka, sculptors, of New York.

The regiment mustered about 400 men at the engagement, an exact record not being extant. The loss was 162. The regiment fought all battles from Yorktown to Appomattox, serving with the Army of the Potomac during the war.

ST. GABRIEL'S NEW ACADEMY.

Archbishop Corrigan Dedicated the Building at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Archbishop Corrigan to-day blessed and dedicated St. Gabriel's Academy, the new building to be used by the sisters connected with the parish of St. Gabriel. The academy building was formerly a gymnasium and was altered and presented to the parish by Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Sr. The Archbishop was attended by the Rev. Father John A. Kilmer and about twenty visiting clergymen. The Rev. John Keane, rector of St. James's Church of New York City preached the sermon.

The academy building is worth $120,000 and is for the free use of the children of the members of the parish. The total gifts of the Iselin family to St. Gabriel's Church amount to about half a million.

Sumner Did Not See His Father.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Arthur E. Sumner, son of Perrin H. Sumner, came to Sing Sing on the boat last night, to visit his father, who is a convict, and put up at Hyman's Hotel, near the landing. This morning he left without paying his board bill and wearing the vest, coat, and hat of another boarder. He was arrested on a charge of petit larceny, and was arraigned before Police Justice Palmer, still arrayed in the stolen clothing. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Died Suddenly at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 5.—Frederick Freund, sixty years of age, of Washington, D. C., came here last night with his son to spend a few days. This morning he entered a bath tub in Kipple & McCann's establishment on the board walk. He remained longer than was thought necessary, and when an attendant went to call him he was dead. Apoplexy caused his death.

Ballston Suicide Identified.

BALLSTON, Sept. 5.—The body of the man who committed suicide at the St. Charles Hotel Aug. 29 was identified by D. L. Halton of Winchester, N. H., to-day as that of George H. Snow, Postmaster of Winchester. Snow left his home July 28. After his departure his books were examined and found to be correct. It is thought he was mentally unsound.

Would Not Prosecute His Friend.

Alexander Micheaux, thirty-three years old, of 535 West Broadway, and Leo Paci of 9 Varick Place met in Sullivan Street Friday night and had a quarrel. Paci was stabbed slightly in the abdomen with a penknife. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, but left there yesterday. Micheaux escaped, but was arrested Saturday night. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Paci refused to make a charge of felonious assault against Micheaux, but a charge of disorderly conduct was made by the policeman, and Micheaux was fined $10. The men have been friends for some time.

POLITICS IN A LABOR UNION

The Omission of a Photograph from a Programme May Precipitate an Internal War.

THE ASPIRATIONS OF BAUSCH

He Did Not Print the Picture of Recording Secretary Pallas in the Labor Day Souvenir, and That Causes Trouble at the Meeting.

Political discussions keep cropping up in the Central Labor Union, and may grow warmer and more acrimonious, notwithstanding the fact that politics are by rule tabooed at the meetings of that body.

Three political organizations are now represented in the union—the Workingmen's League, the Industrial Alliance of the Greater New York, and the Citizens' Union, which is now regarded as also a labor body on account of the large number of trades unions advocating it. The first two bodies are annexes of Tammany Hall.

The Workingmen's Political League is trying to boom Jacob E. Bausch again for Coroner on the Tammany ticket, despite the fact that he was defeated for that office last year. He was defeated, also, in the union, where he ran for the office of Recording Secretary, by John J. Pallus. However, Bausch got the privilege of publishing this year's Labor Day Souvenir of the Central Labor Union, and is again a candidate for the office of Recording Secretary. The elections will be held next Sunday.

In the "Souvenir" the picture of Mr. Pallus is omitted, although the pictures of nearly all the other officers appear in it. This omission Pallus's friends claim is an attempt on Bausch's part to discredit Pallus and defeat him for renomination for Recording Secretary. This will give Bausch the chance to pose before Tammany Hall as the favorite and popular son of organized labor.

The trouble began at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union by a question put by a delegate as to why the picture of the Recording Secretary is omitted from the Labor Day souvenir. Another said: "If I were in Brother Pallas's place I should consider the omission of my picture from the souvenir as the greatest insult that could be offered to me. In this case, the pictures of the other officers of the Central Labor Union are published in the souvenir and his is omitted."

Delegate Bausch arose to explain how the omission occurred. He said he had been greatly handicapped in getting up the souvenir, and had no ulterior motive in keeping Pallas's picture out.

"What has Pallas to say about it?" asked a delegate.

Delegate Pallas said that he had never been asked for his photograph, and that any one could have got for the asking. "I am not particular about having it printed," he continued, "but it does seem as though some effort has been made to stab me in the back by not printing my picture."

The Chairman would not allow any more political discussion, and then it developed that the Central Labor Union at its last executive session had decided to taboo Miss Florence Fairview's name. A letter was received from the International Bookbinders' Union denying a statement alleged to have been made by her at that session to the effect that she had credentials from that union which had not been recalled.

LONGSHOREMEN MEET AGAIN.

A Speaker Says the Tariff Has Injured Their Business.

An outdoor mass meeting of longshoremen was held yesterday afternoon in front of the Roosevelt Ferry, and among the speakers were Edward McHugh and Frank Devlin, the Secretary of the Longshoremen's Union.

Mr. McHugh told them that an article in their old constitution that excluded colored men from the union was altogether wrong, as in case of strikes the colored men would be apt to take their places. This did not appear to please the audience, and McHugh went on to speak of other things. When he told them that they were cheaper than horses and mules, because those animals cost money, while a longshoreman can be got for the day's wages, the men applauded.

The new high protective tariff, the speakers said, did not help the longshoreman, because imports would fall off and there would be so much less work for them.

Varnishers May Go on a Strike.

A strike of about 300 varnishers is threatened this week if certain employers do not comply with the demands of their union. Delegate D. D. O'Connell said yesterday that he had been directed to notify the Cabinet Builders' Association that on Sept. 7 union rates of wages must be paid to all varnishers outside of the factories.

CROZER'S SHORTAGE GROWING.

New Developments in the Wreck of New Jersey Loan Associations.

TRENTON, Sept. 5.—Peter W. Crozer, the defaulting Treasurer of the Mercer and the Mechanics' Mutual Building and Loan Association, is still at large. Yesterday a further shortage of $2,000 was discovered in Class 12 of the Mercer Building and Loan Association. At the time Crozer's books were examined they showed no receipts for this class, and Crozer volunteered the information that the projected class had never been formed. Since then, however, a number of persons have turned up who have been paying into Class 12 for about three years, and Expert Harding says the total amount of these payments will be about $2,000.

It is understood that there will be no opposition before Vice Chancellor Grey in Camden on Tuesday to the appointment of a receiver for the wrecked concerns. The shareholders of those classes which, according to Crozer's books, suffered the greatest loss, will oppose a distribution of the remaining assets on the basis of Crozer's books, but will insist that the shareholders of all classes shall sustain a loss in proportion to the amount of money paid in. This matter may be left to be disposed of by the court after the receiver is appointed.

Stabbed Himself at a Party.

The family of Abraham Rosenthal, who lives at 404 East Twenty-fourth Street, gave a party on Saturday night. During the festivities Mr. Rosenthal,

H. M. BATTLESHIP RENOWN

Formidable Flagship for the British North American Squadron at Halifax.

UNIQUE AMONG WAR VESSELS

Largest Sheathed Battleship Ever Built—Her Armament Capable of Discharging 8,320 Pounds of Projectiles a Minute—Cost About $3,500,000.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—The battleship Renown, the largest sheathed and the fastest battleship ever built, with Admiral Fisher on board, is soon expected to arrive at Halifax to take the place of the cruiser Crescent as the flagship of the British North American squadron. The arrival of the Renown is a further, and the most notable, step in the process that has been going on for some time of strengthening the British fleet in American waters.

Up to a few years ago the flagship was usually a second-class vessel as compared with the best in the royal navy. The arrival of the Blake, a cruiser of the first class, marked the beginning of the change. The Blake was followed by the Crescent, another high-class ship, the fleet being also strengthened by the addition of the cruiser Talbot. The Renown exceeds the Crescent as the Crescent exceeded the Northampton, and as the fleet of to-day exceeds that of twelve or fifteen years ago.

The Renown is a first-class twin-screw armor-clad battleship, and the only vessel of her class built or building, her design, which was prepared under the direction of Sir W. White, being purely experimental. Her first keel plate was laid down at Pembroke dock yard in February, 1893. Her launch took place on the afternoon of the 8th of May, 1895.

Dimensions of the Renown.

She is the largest sheathed battleship ever built, and is intended to keep the sea for long periods of time on foreign stations, where dock accommodation is not conveniently accessible. Her principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 380 feet; extreme breadth, 72 feet 4 inches; load draught of water, 26 feet 9 inches; displacement, 12,500 tons; freeboard, forward, 25 feet; amidships, 27 feet 3 inches; aft, 19 feet 10 inches.

The Renown has double bottoms, which extend for more than half her length in the central part, the outside plating varying in thickness, the thicker plates being nearest the keel, and the plating being doubled in certain places to insure strength of structure and for other purposes. A thick deck, arch-shaped section transversely incloses the engines, boilers, and other vital parts, and traverses the ship as far as the double bottoms.

At the termination of the middle deck, at either end, are curved steel armor-plated bulkheads, the convex parts in each case being toward the extremities of the ship. These bulkheads rest on the lower deck, and extend to the same height as the armor at the sides, forming with it a complete belt and inclosing the citadel, in the foremost and aftermost parts of which strongly armored redoubts are constructed.

The lower deck, which is practically the continuation of the middle deck, without the citadel, is constructed of two plates, each one inch thick; the armor plates, which are all of Harveyized steel, vary in thickness on the cross bulkheads from six inches to nine and on the sides and ends from six to eight inches. At both ends of the ship, outside the citadel, the side plating is 7.16 inches thick, except in the wake of the six-inch breech-loading rifle guns, where casements formed of six-inch armor, with rear plates two inches thick, are fitted.

The Battleship's Redoubts.

The two redoubts are plated with armor ten inches thick, as is also the conning tower. The armor plates on the belts and surrounding the redoubts are fitted against teakwood backing, and bolted through that, and two thicknesses of half-inch plates secured to the plates behind.

The bottom of the ship has been sheathed with teakwood four inches thick, which will be covered to prevent it fouling during long immersion.

For her displacement, which is 12,350 tons, the Renown has an exceptionally powerful armament. These are:

Four ten-inch twenty-nine-ton breech-loading rifle guns mounted in pairs in barbettes, one forward and one aft; these guns are worked from a new type of high angle fire mounting, enabling the guns to be trained on any object from thirty degrees abaft the starboard beam around the bow, to thirty degrees abaft the port beam. The whole four heavy guns can be fired simultaneously at an elevation of thirty-five degrees.

Besides her heavy guns, the Renown carries ten six-inch 100-pound quick-firing guns, four in casemates on the upper deck, and six in casements on the main deck, the latter being on a level with the upper edge of the armor belting, the upper deck being next above it. The four six-inch guns on the upper deck are so placed that two can be fired straight ahead and two straight astern.

The Renown has an auxiliary armament of 8 twelve-pounder and 12 three-pounder quick-firing guns; also, 8 Maxim machine guns.

There are five torpedo-launching tubes, two on each side, submerged, and one above water at the stern, all fitted to discharge eighteen-inch Whitehead and R. G. A. torpedoes.

Strength of Her Armament.

An idea of the force that the Renown's guns will have when in action can be gathered from the following: Each of her twenty-nine-ton guns will fire one 500-pound projectile per minute, making a total for the four guns of 2,000 pounds of metal. Each of the six-inch quick-firing guns will fire at the least five rounds per minute, an aggregate for each gun of 500 pounds, or a grand total per minute for the ten six-inch guns of 5,000 pounds of metal. Each of the 8 twelve-pounder quick-firing guns will fire ten shots a minute, making a grand total for the twelve-pounders of 960 pounds. The 12 three-pounders, at ten shots a minute for each gun, will total up 360 pounds of metal.

It will be seen by the above that the Renown, firing both broadsides simultaneously, will discharge 8,320 pounds of projectiles in one minute. This will not include the eight Maxim machine guns, which will be mounted in her firing tops.

The masts of the Renown alone form a most formidable part of the vessel's fighting equipment. There are two masts. On the foremast are two circular platforms, technically termed fighting tops. On the lower fighting top are mounted three three-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, while two guns of the same type are mounted on the upper top. The mainmast is fitted with one fighting top, from which are worked three three-pounder quick-firing guns.

Above the fighting tops, on the fore and main masts, are fitted two additional tops, one on each mast, on which are mounted electric searchlights, each having a lighting power equal to 25,000 candles.

How the Ship Is Propelled.

The propelling machinery of the Renown consists of two sets of triple expansion engines, each with three vertical cylinders, the diameters of which are: High pressure, 40 inches; intermediate pressure, 59 inches; low pressure, 88 inches. The high pressure cylinders are fitted with piston valves, and the intermediate and low pressure cylinders with double ported slide valves. The length of stroke is 51 inches. The engines make 100 revolutions per minute with forced draught, and develop, collectively, 12,000 horse power, while with the natural draught they develop 10,000 horse power.

The cost of the hull of the Renown was £601,927, and of the vessel's armament £102,450, making a total of £704,377, or about $3,500,000.

The Renown has bunker stowage for 800 tons of coal, which will drive the ship 6,500 miles at 10 knots an hour, but on emergency, by utilizing the wing spaces, she can stow 1,600 tons of coal, which will enable her to steam 12,000 miles at 10 knots an hour without replenishing her bunkers.

The results of the speed trials of the Renown gave the greatest satisfaction, and she has proved herself the fastest battleship in the British Navy, or in any other navy. Indeed, considering her tonnage, a mean speed of 18.75 knots, on a four hours' continuous run, exceeds anything else previously recorded for a battleship.

The ship's company of officers and men, including the Vice Admiral and his staff, is 704 of all ranks and ratings. The officers' quarters have been furnished on a most luxurious scale, the like of which does not find a record in the annals of any battleship afloat at the present day.

The lighting of the ship througout is on the incandescent principle, the motive power being supplied by three powerful dynamos. In addition to the two searchlights mounted in the tops of the fore and main masts, there are four other searchlights, also 800 incandescent lamps, some of which are movable.

NEW BEDFORD'S JUBILEE.

The City Will Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Its Incorporation Oct. 10 to 14.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 5.—Elaborate preparations are being made in this city for the coming celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the city's incorporation, which is to take place Oct. 10-14, although as a matter of fact the act of incorporation was accepted March 9, 1847.

The site of the City of New Bedford was purchased in 1752 from the chiefs Wesamequen and Wamsutta, father and son, the Indian name of the place being Acushnet. It was a part of Dartmouth until Feb. 23, 1787, when it was set off and incorporated as a town. It was first named "Bedford," in honor of the Russels, early settlers of the place, and related to the Duke of Bedford. It being found that there was already a Bedford in the State, the prefix "New" was adopted.

Few cities in the United States are more cosmopolitan than is New Bedford, and hence a large attendance is expected. Of the population of 55,251, as given by the Census of 1895, (and the population is estimated at 65,000 at the present time,) 22,174 people were born outside the United States. There are two reasons for the settling of foreigners in New Bedford. During the period when the whale fishery flourished, many sailors shipped in foreign ports on New Bedford whalers, were discharged here and thereafter made this port their home. This is particularly true of the former subjects of Portugal, who were shipped, many of them, from the Western Islands. When the cotton mills were established and began to grow in number, they furnished work for skilled cotton operatives, a fact which was taken advantage of by many English men and women, particularly from the Lancashire district.

The French Canadians, too, found that work in New Bedford cotton mills paid better than work on the sterile farms of the provinces, and flocked to New Bedford in large numbers. This accounts for three large elements of New Bedford's foreign population. Represented in the 22,174 foreigners in New Bedford are 7,346 Canadians, 5,315 from England, 3,861 from Portugal and the islands under Portuguese control, 3,314 from Ireland, and 550 from Scotland, 598 from Germany, 322 from Russia, 204 from Sweden, and 238 from Austria.

Among the citizens of New Bedford from within the United States, Rhode Island claims the largest part of those not Massachusetts born, with 1,884, heading the list with 1,884. New York comes next, with 862, while Connecticut is a close third, with 859. There is not a State in the Union and hardly a country in the world that is not represented in the population of New Bedford.

The Duke of Bedford, in congratulating the city on its coming celebration, wrote:

"The Bedford from which you take your name has of late prospered and increased—and is now one of the most beautiful and healthy centres of education in England.

"It is difficult to express its leading characteristics, or to suggest a sentiment drawn from purely local considerations, but perhaps the spirit of the midlands of England may be summed up in the word moderation, and I cannot do better than suggest to you the thought that the quiet prosperity of Bedford is due to its midland habit of avoiding extremes. Yours sincerely,

"BEDFORD."

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

With the advent of Autumn the New York clubs begin another season. August, always the dullest month in the club year, was unusually so this Summer, and, notwithstanding its comparatively cool days and nights, most of the larger clubs report lighter attendance, except on Monday nights, during the month than for several Summers past. This was probably largely due, as far as the Fifth Avenue clubs were concerned, to the condition of that street, which has been continuously torn up for many weeks, as it was felt that a stay near so much upturned soil would be injurious to health. The chief reason, however, in all probability for the comparatively light August attendance at the clubs, and one which has been operating more and more during successive Summers, has been the increase in the number of near-by country and golf clubs. There are few New York clubmen who do not hold membership also in some of these country organizations, and they now find it more agreeable to spend their nights out of town, at these clubs, during August at least. Close observers of New York club life have noticed these changed conditions during the past few Summers, and agree that the New York clubs must calculate upon a consequent loss of receipts more and more during the Summer months in coming years.

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With the return of cooler weather and shorter days the dwellers in the country clubs begin to find the long evenings dull and are slowly drifting back to their city club haunts. Saturdays and Sundays will find them in the country for two months yet, but the rest of the week the city clubs will be crowded, and house committees and stewards, especially under the improved business conditions, begin to smile again. A sure indication of returning confidence in business circles is the growing list of candidates for membership at the leading clubs. During the past fortnight the waiting lists at the Union and University have materially lengthened, and enough names are now up on the Calumet Club's list to more than fill that club's limit of 500 resident members when these names shall have been passed upon.

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While the Atlantic Yacht Club has always been more identified with Brooklyn and is in reality a Brooklyn organization, its new Summer clubhouse at Sea Gate, Coney Island, with the expected accession of New York City men, not personally yacht owners or even yachtsmen, will materially strengthen the organization, if indeed it does not change its character. Some of the yacht owners in the New York Yacht Club are also members of the Atlantic Yacht Club, but their number is comparatively small.

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The death of Col. George Bliss removes one of the oldest and most devoted members of the Union League Club. His strong personality gave him much influence in the affairs of the club, where until his recent trip abroad he had been an almost daily visitor, both in Summer and Winter, for many years, and this same personality made him the nucleus of a group of club members most of whom were influenced by him in their political views, and which was known in the club as "the George Bliss crowd." Col. Bliss was one of the most positive, if not obstinate, of men, and he cared not for the enemies he made by always maintaining his position on any question or argument when he had once taken one. No pleas could move him and no presentment of any question could alter his decision when once rendered.

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Notwithstanding the fact that at a recent meeting representative committees from those two societies identical in name and purpose, but distinct in individuality—the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution—virtually agreed upon a plan of union which is soon to be submitted for ratification to the members of both organizations, grave doubts are expressed even by members of both societies who are anxious to see them coalesce as to whether the union can be effected. It is said that there are certain members, fortunately few in number, of both societies who from past differences, indisposition to give up office, or for other causes which cannot be discerned, are apparently determined to prevent a union, and these members, it is further said, have probably sufficient influence to at least delay if not entirely prevent the coalition. CLUBMAN.

Made His Landlord His Heir.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—John H. Walker, fifty years old, a sheet-metal worker, shot himself through the head this morning and is now in the Fitch Hospital, where the doctors say he will die. Walker had prepared for his death by buying a plot in a cemetery and ordering a headstone for himself. He had also drawn a will, leaving all his property to his landlord. Walker came here from Bridgeport, Conn., a year ago.

Cabinet Members in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—Secretary of War Alger, who was the guest of Senator Hanna to-day, started this afternoon for New York, where he will meet Mrs. Alger. Secretary Wilson and daughter went riding this afternoon with Mrs. Hanna. They will depart for Washington to-morrow.

THE CARD AT SHEEPSHEAD

Only Four More Days of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Racing Season.

FOUR INTERESTING FEATURES

Some of the Best of the Seasoned Horses Will Strive for the Twin City Cup and the Autumn and September Stakes.

Only four more days of racing this season remain for the Coney Island Jockey Club, but if all signs do not fail, this, the closing week at the club's cozy track at Sheepshead Bay, will be one of the most successful in years. The week's racing will begin to-day with the Twin City Handicap and the Autumn Stakes as the features, both of which have filled well, and promise well-fought contests. The Twin City Handicap is for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a quarter, and some of the best of the seasoned horses in the country will strive for the winner's share of the prize. Requital, who went off in the Spring, but who rounded to nicely a short time ago and defeated Hamburg at seven furlongs last Wednesday, was originally set down to carry top weight, of 128 pounds, but by his victory in the Omnium Handicap on Saturday Ben Brush incurs a five-pound penalty, which will make him the top weight, with 131 pounds to carry. Clifford is eligible to start, but it is doubtful if he will face the flag, for in Saturday's race he pulled up a greatly distressed horse, and his trainer, J. W. Rogers, entertains fears that he may have broken down permanently. If Mr. Rogers's fears are realized, the turf will lose one of the best horses it has known in later years, for, besides being possessed of phenomenal speed, Clifford has been a consistent performer, a weight carrier, and a stayer, and, moreover, he has shown repeatedly that he is possessed of much gameness.

Among the other starters for the Twin City Cup will be the crack Westerner, Ornament, who, the Western turfmen say, is the best three-year-old in the country, Ornament is in at 118 pounds, and if the best of those entered start with him to-day, a splendid race should result. Oro, Flying Dutchman, and game old Sir Walter are also starters, and at the weights any one of them has a good chance.

The Autumn stakes will bring together again Hamburg and Archduke, and if the opinion that some trainers hold, that Hamburg has been raced too much lately, is true, Archduke may again take the measure of the son of Hanover, as he did a few weeks ago at Saratoga.

The field in this race is made up of really good two-year-olds, among them James Galway's Lydian, who ran second to L'Alouette in the Futurity.

The September Stakes, at a mile and three-eighths, on Wednesday, will be another race over a distance which will be attractive to the racegoers who have been satiated with short dashes of less than a mile. Among those eligible for the stakes are a number of three-year-olds which have been resting for some time, including Octagon, On Deck, Huckleberre, Buddha, Divide, and Sunny Slope. The running Great Eastern Handicap and the Autumn Cup will mark the ending on Saturday of one of the best race meetings the Coney Island Jockey Club has ever known. The Great Eastern will bring together the best of the two-year-olds in training, and in the Autumn Cup, at two miles, all of the cracks of the older division will meet. The Friar, who won the Realization and the Brighton Cup, is eligible, and so, too, is Ornament. If both horses start it will probably be the only chance racegoers will have of seeing the rival cracks of the three-year-olds match strides.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Handpress	122	Nudian	115
Oxnard	122	Sir Gawain	115
Tammany Hall	122	Commerce	115
Warrenton	122	Field Lark	115
Fan Faronade	122	Momentum	115
La Ventura	119	Ella Daly	112
Hindoonet	115	Clartonet	112

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth, on turf.

Song and Dance	118	Yankee Doodle	111
Premier	116	King T.	111
Hugh Penny	113	Clisie B.	108
Dorian	111	James Monroe	108
Cash Day	111	Loneta	106
Hamilton II	111		

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes, of $3,000, for two-year-olds. Futurity Course.

Hamburg	129	Gibraltar	112
Archduke	122	Lydian	112
The Huguenot	122	Cash Day	112

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Ben Brush	131	Havoc	114
Requital	128	Ben Eder	110
Clifford	125	Free Advice	107
Belmar	122	Bernadillo	102
Flying Dutchman	121	Maurice	100
Ornament	118	Lincoln II	96
Sir Walter	117	Lobengula	95
Don de Oro	115	Jefferson	84

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs.

Chelsea	110	Rey del Tierra	101
Talisman	107	Rossifer	101
Remp	104	Kaiser Ludwig	101
Leedsville	101	Jerdam	101
Dormitor	101	Break o' Day	101
Xmas	101	Bachelor	98
Dye	101	Mt. Washington	98
Salvado	101	Shasta Water	98
King Menelek	101	Fireside	93
Zaraida	101	Her Own	93

SIXTH RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase, of $1,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Full course, about two and one-half miles.

Lion Heart	170	Sayonara	149
Royal Scarlet	159	Wood Pigeon	142
Mars Chan	157	Erie	135
Trillion	155		

RACING MEN AT A CLAMBAKE.

They Enjoy the Annual Feast at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

If the east side friends of ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan had been at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday afternoon they would have organized a meeting and have appointed a committee to wait on John C. Sheehan to ask him to place Mr. Keenan's name on the Tammany ticket this Fall.

About 300 racing men, among them owners, trainers, jockeys, bookmakers, and punters, accompanied by their wives, sisters, and others, attended the annual clambake on the race track grounds yesterday. The affair was arranged by Track Superintendent Frank Clarke, James Villipigue, and "Abe" Daniels, and was to have been merely a gathering for a good feed of clams and of other things that make up a Rhode Island clambake.

It came very near being turned into a political mass meeting, however, for when Morris B. Blumenthal was asked to make a speech, he eulogized Mr. Keenan and asked his hearers to remember what the former County Clerk had done in the interest or racing, and to testify to their remembrance by casting their ballots for him when the proper time came.

The "bake" was a choice one. It was made up of clams, lobsters, chickens, tripe, sheepshead, corn, potatoes, and other things, and every morsel of it was literally covered with the sauce for the invention of which the late Mr. Babcock was famous. When the food had been disposed of, fifty negro waiters, carrying as many big watermelons, marched over the lawn to the music of Lander's Band, and then cut the melons on the tables.

What was left of the fruit was greedily snatched up when the guests left the tables by a crowd of picaninnies which had watched the feast with wistful eyes from under the grand stand.

Among those who attended the "bake" were Patrick Keenan, Dave Gideon, Green B. Morris, Harry Griffin, Jimmie Rowe, "Bill" Smith, Joe Vendig, Leo Swatts, Cole Pearsall, Ed Purser, Mike Clancey, J. B. Bradford, Phil Dwyer, Jack Bennett, John E. Madden, John J. McCafferty, Enoch Wishard, Sam Doggett, Joe Sherrer, Will Wallace, Dave Sloane, Teddy Foley, Frank Hanlon, Charles Smith, "Pop" Nelson, Phil Doblin, and "Mike" Minden.

Run Over and Killed by a Train.

The mangled body of an unidentified man was found on the south-bound track of the New York Central Railroad near the Fordham station early yesterday morning. He had evidently been struck by a north-bound train. He was about fifty years old and 5 feet 7 inches in height. He wore a black diagonal suit of clothes, a black derby hat, gray underwear, a white shirt, and standing collar. In the pockets were the cards of several Harlem saloons and free tickets to some Harlem Assembly outings and picnics and 19 cents in money. The body was removed to the Morgue.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New York Appears to Hold the Key to the Baltimore-Boston Situation—The Pennant Still in Doubt.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	78	34	.696
Baltimore	75	33	.694
New York	69	39	.639
Cincinnati	63	45	.583
Cleveland	56	52	.519
Chicago	50	62	.446
Brooklyn	49	62	.441
Louisville	49	62	.441
Philadelphia	49	63	.438
Pittsburg	47	61	.435
Washington	46	61	.430
St. Louis	27	84	.243

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York, (morning and afternoon.)
Chicago in Brooklyn, (morning and afternoon.)
Pittsburg in Baltimore, (morning and afternoon.)
Cincinnati in Boston, (morning and afternoon.)
Louisville in Washington, (morning and afternoon.)
Cleveland in Philadelphia.

Since the Baltimores and Bostons have won games with such regularity, the New Yorks' chances of finishing better than third in the League pennant race have gradually decreased, until now they are very slight. To get into second place at this late stage of the season the Giants must win two out of the three games they have to play with Boston, two out of three with Baltimore, and in the games with other teams must win at least 30 per cent. more games than the leaders win in the same time.

With the Giants is really the decision as to whether Boston or Baltimore shall win the pennant. The advantage which the Baltimores have in playing Boston in Baltimore is evened up by their having to play three games in New York. If the local team keeps up the form of the last dozen games played Baltimore may not be able to take more than one game of the series. Then, if New York cannot take the series from Boston at Boston Hanlon's men will have to give up the trophy. The real struggle will be at Baltimore, where the Bostons open a series at the end of the week.

If to-day's programme is not marred by rain the Clevelands will play off two postponed games at the Polo Grounds Tuesday afternoon. The Pittsburg Pirates will be here this week, and next Saturday will begin the final intercity series with Brooklyn. From then on the Giants will have a rather rocky road to travel. They are scheduled to play a series in Boston, beginning Sept. 16. They return the Monday following to play a series with Baltimore on the Polo Grounds. If the Brooklyns continue to play in their present form they may finish in the first division. Manager Barnie says the club will surely finish better than seventh.

J. Earl Wagner, the Washington magnate, places himself on record as being opposed to bunt hitting. It is not likely, though, that any of his suggestions toward the abolition of the bunting rule will be listened to at the annual League meeting. Bunting for the last six years has been recognized as scientific batting, and players, magnates, and public would be loath to see it done away with.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP WON.

New Jersey A. C. Gets the Metropolitan League Pennant—Clarke and Cobb Receive Prizes.

The game played on Saturday between the New Jersey Athletic Club and the New York Cricket Club brought the championship series of games of the Metropolitan District Cricket League to an end. The New Jersey Athletic Club has won the pennant without once having sustained defeat, and H. C. Clarke and M. R. Cobb have captured the batting and bowling prizes, respectively.

The games of the New York Cricket Association have not yet been finished, but the Brooklyn Club, which added another victory to its record on Saturday, has now a commanding lead and cannot possibly be overhauled.

The individual figures of the league players show a remarkable improvement over former years, and the batting average of H. C. Clarke is the highest ever obtained in the league. Twenty-eight men have secured double figures, the New Jersey Athletic Club claiming 9, Staten Island 8, Manhattan 6, and New York 5.

The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Ct.
New Jersey A. C.	9	7	0	2	1.000
Staten Island	9	3	3	3	.500
Manhattan	9	2	4	3	.333
New York	9	0	5	4	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Ct.
Brooklyn	11	10	1	2	.916
Paterson	13	9	1	3	.900
New Jersey A. C.	13	8	2	3	.800
Kings County	13	5	7	1	.416
Kearny	13	5	8	0	.384
Manhattan	14	5	8	1	.384
Columbia	12	2	10	0	.166
St. George's	14	2	10	2	.166

LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

	Most Inns.	Not in Out.	Runs.	Runs.	Average.
H. C. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	7	3	*145	383	95.75
J. F. Curran, N. J. A. C.	7	2	*96	228	45.60
P. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	8	2	63	226	37.66
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	7	1	129	207	34.50
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Isl.	9	2	*139	232	33.14
C. P. Hurditch, N.J.A.C.	9	0	*50	233	25.88
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C.	7	1	88	155	25.83
N. S. Walker, Jr., S. I.	7	0	72	166	23.71
H. E. Jackson, Staten I.	9	0	47	195	21.66
T. S. Hope-Simpson, S. I.	8	2	*45	126	21.00
A. V. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	4	1	*61	65	20.16
J. Adam, Manhattan	9	1	52	96	19.20
H. C. Wright, N. J. A. C.	3	2	*15	18	18.00
M.R. Haffenden, N.J.A.C.	2	0	28	36	18.00
R. E. Bonner, Staten Isl.	7	0	52	121	17.28
S. A. Webb, New York	6	1	*42	86	17.20
J. Bingham, Staten Isl.	8	2	47	155	15.00
E. B. Kay, Manhattan	8	2	53	89	14.83
J. Mart, Manhattan	7	0	35	101	14.42
H. S. Sandall, New York	3	0	48	54	13.50
E. A. Smith, New York	6	0	*27	62	13.00
W. Hammond, New Yk.	4	1	*25	37	12.33
F. J. Prendergast, Man.	7	0	31	86	12.28
A. E. Paterson, S. I.	8	0	25	94	11.75
H. Maxfield, New York.	8	1	23	55	11.00
A. C. Goodyn, Manhat'n.	6	1	*29	54	10.80
W. A. Hamilton, S. I.	3	0	19	31	10.33
J. Flannery, Manhattan.	7	0	48	71	10.14

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan.	78	1	43	7	6.14
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	616	27	213	32	6.65
P. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	628	30	244	34	7.17
H. N. Townsend, S. I.	175	4	85	9	9.44
N. S. Walker, Jr., S. I.	247	6	148	14	10.57
H. E. Jackson, S. I.	414	10	226	21	10.76
W. K. Jewett, S. I.	138	6	56	5	11.20
C. S. Moore, Manhattan.	984	15	160	14	11.42
H. Tattersall, Manhattan.	849	21	348	28	12.42
R. E. Bonner, S. I.	198	6	91	6	15.16
S. Sneath, New York	72	1	48	3	16.00
J. Mart, Manhattan.	218	1	116	6	19.33
S. A. Webb, New York.	340	0	306	13	23.53
E. A. Skyne, New York.	413	4	272	11	24.72
W. V. Hughes, New Yk.	138	2	100	4	25.00
J. Adam, Manhattan.	516	18	284	10	26.40
J. Parks, New York.	240	1	205	7	29.28
C. G. Turner, New York.	444	9	320	9	35.55

VICIOUS TRAMPS IN JERSEY.

Two Men Assaulted and Thrown from a Train—A Nucleus for New Brunswick's Chain Gang.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 5.—Tramps committed another outrage near this city early this morning. The victims were Charles Smith, aged twenty-eight years, whose home is at 96 Vesey Street, New York, and William Hines, aged twenty-six, of Philadelphia, who were riding on a Pennsylvania freight train to Jersey City. The train reached the grade between Stilton and Metuchen about 3:30 o'clock. Owing to the heavy grade the train slowed up and eight colored tramps boarded it.

Smith wore a watch and chain and Hines several society pins. Both men are mechanics, and had money in their clothes. The tramps, seeing the watch, surrounded the two men, and, drawing revolvers, demanded their money. Smith was robbed and then tightly bound with a heavy dog chain. Hines was also relieved of his valuables. After robbing the men the tramps deliberately slashed Hines in the face with a razor, inflicting serious wounds. Then they threw both men off the rapidly moving train. Trainmen who attempted to go to the rescue of the men were driven back by the tramps, who threatened to shoot them. The tramps then jumped from the train and took refuge in the woods. Smith and Hines were taken to Jersey City on a later train, and the latter was sent to a hospital.

This is the sixth hold-up that has occurred in this vicinity during the last week, and each one of the victims, in addition to being robbed, has been wounded.

Recorder Sullivan last night sentenced James R. Smith, aged thirty-eight, to sixty days in the chain gang under the new tramp ordinance. Smith is one of the gang of seven tramps who were recently arrested in a freight car near Metuchen shortly after the assault on Henry Dunham and Jacob Ziegler of this city, in which both men were robbed and Dunham was shot. Five of the seven were identified by Ziegler as members of the gang, and were sent to jail to await trial. Smith was not identified as one of the gang, but he is known to the police as a tramp, and has been seen in this vicinity several times.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Cycling Events of More than Usual Interest Scheduled for the City and Vicinity.

END OF THE QUILL CLUB MEET

Bald the Favorite for the Two-Thousand-Dollar Handicap Final—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at the Mount Vernon Parade—Tourist Club's Attractions.

Cycle events of varied nature are scheduled for to-day within and adjacent to the New York district, and almost every one who cares to see racing may attend some meet without making a journey of any length. Chief in interest for New York City cyclists will be the second afternoon of the Quill Club Wheelmen's two days' race meet on the Manhattan Beach track, at which some of the speediest racers of both amateur and professional classes will appear. The professionals are interested in the final heat of the two-thousand-dollar two-mile handicap. From the ease with which "Eddie" Bald won his heat for the event Saturday, he may be said to have the odds in his favor.

The handicaps will probably be adjusted before the finals, as the third heat on Saturday seemed unequally handicapped. A quarter-mile dash for amateurs, in which Powell, George Reith, Hutcheon, and F. W. Richt, with others, have entered; the one-mile open, in which all the professional track lions will race, and the five-mile metropolitan championship are other numbers on the card. The five-mile event brings to the winner's club a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar trophy, which has already been won twice by Walter C. Roome of the New Jersey Athletic Club.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff, it is expected, will be an official at the Mount Vernon cycle parade to-day, and many prominent New York clubs and individual riders will be in the ranks. The parade will start at 2 o'clock. Twenty prizes are offered, representing a value of several hundred dollars. The citizens of Mount Vernon have worked energetically to promote the parade, and a successful pageant is expected.

On the track at Tourist Oval, Paterson, N. J., the annual race meet of the Tourist Club will be held. A special feature will be an invitation team pursuit race. The entries for the several events include a number of fast racers, among them H. P. Mosier and H. W. Bedell, the Riverside cracks. Ray Dawson and Bert Ripley, two of the most popular New York amateurs, will appear. Besides the tandem pursuit race, the card includes the one-mile Paterson championship, two-mile tandem handicap, two-mile handicap, one-third-mile open, one-mile open, and one-mile novice.

At Newburg, N. Y., the Newburg Wheelmen will run off their third race meet. They have a one-third-mile track of smooth, hard surface, easy and well-banked turns, and the entries received promise an afternoon of good racing. Prizes to the value of $500 are offered as an incentive to the racers. The list of events includes the one-mile novice, one-half mile, one-mile Orange County championship, one-mile open, one-mile 2:30 class, mile handicap, and one-mile tandem race. All events are amateur.

The Red Bank Wheelmen of Red Bank, N. J., will hold a race meet for amateurs, to whom a list of six events is open. A cycling tournament will also be held at Hartford, Conn., and is expected to draw many fine riders. The races will be run on the Charter Oak Park track, and the tournament is under the auspices of the Connecticut Athletic Association. The last quarter of the track is called very fast, and the possibility of a new record will add to the attractions of the meet.

A TRIPLE CENTURY RUN.

Rutherford Wheelmen Trying to Ride Three Hundred Miles in Thirty-eight Hours.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Sept. 5.—The first hundred miles of the single, double, and triple century of the Rutherford Wheelmen ended at Rutherford to-night, the first rider getting in at 6:50 o'clock. During the hour allowed for supper most of the eighty-seven starters arrived, including Mrs. Hallie White and Miss Hummel, two of the five women who began. Both started on the second century at 8 P. M.

In the run were cyclers from the Ajax, Franklin, Century, Kings County, Rutherford, New York City, Westchester, Ithaca, Jersey City, Vancortland, Columbia, Lexington, Pennsylvania, St. Bartholomew, Knickerbocker, Athletic, East Orange, and New York Firemen's clubs. Capt. Louis Mier of the Rutherford cyclers was Captain of the run, and the pace was set by C. Enryquiz of the White Bicycle Club; E. S. Edwards, Century Wheelmen; C. Staubach, Manhattan Bicycle Club; C. W. Parkqs, Ajax Cyclers; Capt. Long, Triumph Wheelmen, and George Scheller, Kings County Wheelmen. Only minor accidents occurred. Capt. Mier ran into a woman who tried to cross his path, and Scheller was thrown from his wheel by running into two of the women riders. His ankle was bruised, but the wound was dressed and he finished the century. The run was through Milburn, Rahway, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Linden, and Rutherford. Fifty riders started on the second century at 8 o'clock to-night, the finish to take place at Rutherford to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. The third century begins at 8 A. M. and is due to end at Rutherford at 7 P. M. to-morrow.

Charles Parkqs and C. Staubach, who are trying to make a National record of 400 miles in thirty-eight hours, and who have been riding during the resting spell allowed on the century, started with the others at 8 to-night, Parkqus having made 150 miles and Staubach 155.

NEW JERSEY CENTURY RUN.

Two Hundred Riders Wheel from Newark to Asbury Park.

NEWARK, Sept. 5.—The fifth annual century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey took place to-day and was participated in by over 200 wheelmen and wheelwomen, there being seven of the latter in the company that started. The start was made from Washington Park, the first division leaving shortly after 6 A. M., the

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH

Prospect for an Enormous Increase in Business Reported from the Cotton States.

ATLANTA'S BANK CLEARINGS

Circulation of Money Rapidly Increasing—Trade and Commerce of New Orleans, Memphis, and Mobile—Business in Florida.

ATLANTA, Sept. 5.—The week just past has been a crucial one in the South. The new cotton season begins officially on the 1st day of September, and with it the commercial world of the cotton States catches its breath, and takes a fresh start. It is a time for turning over new leaves, financially speaking, squaring up accounts, comparing past performances, and preparing for fresh conquests. It needs no optimist's eye to see that not in years has the new season started off so well.

The bullish tendency is manifest everywhere. Business men who have struggled through the years of depression with difficulty are accepting the new era of prosperity as if there had never been any hard times. Even the pessimists by nature are obliged to acknowledge that the people generally are more cheerful, and that business in all lines is improving steadily.

Nor does the evidence of changed conditions consist only in talk. The bank clearings for Atlanta, as reported by the Clearing House, give conclusive proof of increased business. For August, 1897, the local clearings were $4,361,903.97; for August, 1896, $4,457,907.37, an increase of $200,-996.60. For the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1897, the clearings were $43,040,082.38, and for the same period last year they were $41,560,161.20, showing an increase of $1,480,-521.18.

Retailers Preparing for Business.

The large retail stores are all increasing their forces of clerks, and laying in larger stocks in preparation for the biggest Fall trade in five years. The wholesale merchants are already doing an enormously increased business, as is shown by this statement from the head of the largest firm of dry goods jobbers in the city:

"We have sold and shipped more goods in July and August of this year than we have in the same month before in the past twenty-five years. We have doubled this year our stock of dress goods, fabrics, dry goods, notions, and shoes, and one sign to me of a certain return of prosperity is the fact that we are selling this year twice as many dress goods as we sold at a similar period last year. We never have carried such a line of dress goods. So far as our business is concerned, prosperity is not coming—it has arrived. I have never known the prospects so bright for Atlanta, and if our business keeps up at the present rate we will do $500,000 more business this year than we ever did before."

It is asserted here that the immediate basis for all this revival of activity in long latent commercial energy, so far as the South is concerned, is found in the bountiful crops now on the point of being harvested. The farmers do not remember when the cotton and corn crops have been better, and when to this is added the prospect of a fair price for their products, the fact that they are largely out of debt, and that for a few years have impressed upon them habits of saving, no search need be made into political conditions to explain the prosperity of the Southern planters.

The Aspect of New Orleans.

From all the South comes the same story. New Orleans is just through with taking an inventory, which shows that the business year there opens far more auspiciously than did its predecessor. When the city was in the throes of a bank panic, and the cotton and fruit trade were suffering from the inroads of rivals. Now the city is financially stronger than ever before, and its fruit and cotton trade have been more than regained. The statistics of the business of the year in the port of New Orleans show these unmistakable proofs of improvement:

An increase in railroad tonnage of 271,-556 tons in the freight received and of 144,-464 tons in that shipped, a total increase in the railroad business of 416,019 tons, or 9.3 per cent., and in values of $18,000,580.

An increase in the ocean tonnage of 224,-717 tons in the vessels entered, and 246,803 tons in those cleared, or a total of 471,518 tons, or 14.8 per cent. over the shipping of last year.

These make a total increase in the business of the port by rail and ocean of 887,-337 tons.

A Great Exporting Season.

This is the largest tonnage business ever done by New Orleans, the largest railroad and largest ocean business and the largest total.

There was an improvement of over $20,-000,000 in the receipts from the interior compared with the previous season, proving that New Orleans has extended its interior trade. In the matter of improvement in exports, the fact is also to be noted that New Orleans passed Boston during the year, winning the second place and standing next to New York as the second exporting port in America.

The imports were $16,314,916, a gain of 24.2 per cent. as compared with the previous season. This improvement was the greatest made by any American city.

The improvement in the grain trade was marked, the exports of corn increasing from 2,584,037 bushels in 1894-95 to 19,910,416 in 1895-96, and 30,457,300 in 1896-97, being 10,-546,884 bushels, or 53 per cent. more. The cotton exports increased 570,084 bales, or 22.3 per cent., and the exports of provisions 59.2 per cent.

In consequence of these various improvements the total commerce of New Orleans in and out, receipts from and shipments to the interior, coastwise receipts and exports, foreign imports and exports, amounted to $479,751,019 for the year, an improvement of $60,170,111, or 14.3 per cent. over 1895-96. The season's business was the greatest ever handled but with one exception since the recent depression began, and in quantity not valued the greatest ever transacted by New Orleans.

It is seldom that a balance sheet more favorable and encouraging has been shown by a Southern port, even in boom times, and it is not to be wondered at that the men of New Orleans are congratulating themselves upon it.

Mobile's Good Record.

Mobile, another of the South's great ports, makes a showing none the less creditable. For the year ended Sept. 1 the value of the imports there was $10,131,000, against $6,395,127 for the preceding year, an increase of 45 per cent.

The three railroad companies, which do all the handling by land, show a movement largely in excess of that of last year, being 1,544,800,000 pounds, against 1,127,800,000 pounds for the year before—an increase of 37 per cent. The increase of tonnage received was 55 per cent. Cotton receipts were 293,000 bales, against 203,000 the previous year—or 45 per cent. increase—while exports of cotton were 180,000, against 102,000 last year, an increase of 76 per cent.

Lumber and timber made a new record, the amount handled being 209,738,500 superficial feet, against 162,403,000 feet the year previous. This increase of 30 per cent. is the more remarkable seeing that the coastwise trade, which formerly was fully one-fourth of the total, has dwindled until it has become merely nominal. Furthermore, Cuba, an old-time customer of importance, has in recent years been able to take very little lumber from Mobile.

The total receipts of grain were 4,220,955 bushels, against 2,331,87 of the year before, an increase of 85 per cent. Mobile exported flour also, some 20,000 barrels, and cotton-seed meal, nearly 40,000 sacks, and pig iron to the extent of 25,000 tons. All three were débutshipments, and there are no previous figures with which they can be compared.

The Florida trade is reported constantly increasing. The Plant Line carried 56,394 tons against 37,600 the year before, and the new Mexican Gulf Line is building up a great trade with Mexico. The cotton carriers are doing a steadily increasing business, there being two lines now instead of one. The banana steamers have been busy during the year, finally establishing the fact that that trade is not of temporary character. The imports were 2,067,755 bunches against 1,887,059 in 1895-6. Cocoanuts continue to be imported in good quantity.

Result of the Cotton Crop to Memphis.

Memphis produces a statement which is interesting as demonstrating that the enlarged volume of trade is not solely due to the movement of the cotton crop, which has been much slower than usual. In the month of August, 1896, there were received at Memphis 6,853 bales of cotton of the new crop, worth in round figures $250,000. The bank clearings for the month were $4,378,-000. In the month of August, 1897, there were received at Memphis twenty-one bales of the new crop, worth about $780. The bank clearings for the month were $4,982,-000. Nothwithstanding an adverse difference of nearly $250,000 in value of cotton receipts, the month of August this year exceeds August, 1896, in bank clearings of more than $600,000. This increase in clearings represents a corresponding increase in the volume of business as compared with last year, and in spite of the fact that, owing to the tardy season, Memphis had only twenty-one bales of new cotton.

The Memphis Scimitar, in a special "prosperity" edition, issued to celebrate the return of better times, thus deduces the inevitableness of a prosperous year for the producers of the South:

A Prosperous Year Inevitable.

"The great rise in prices of grain has put hundreds of dollars in the pockets of farmers in the Northern States and the border States of the South. The prosperity of our Northern neighbors has given necessary impetus to the South, for, having more money with which to buy our products than heretofore, they consume more of them, thereby creating a market which we have in a great degree lacked. Every family in the wheat-growing regions, it is safe to say, will buy twice as much cotton goods as they did last year, when they felt the pinch of hard times. That will give the cotton mills sales for a far greater quantity of their products, and vastly increase the demand for the raw material which we produce. The result must be a more active market for cotton, with the necessary consequence of prices that will give the producers a handsome return."

The people here have suffered from booms in the past and are in no humor for fresh experiences. These figures are carefully prepared statistics from trustworthy sources. Similar encouraging statements could be given concerning Charleston, Galveston, Chattanooga, Savannah, Birmingham, and Wilmington, and their effect would be to emphasize the conclusion that the Southern States are in better condition to-day, commercially speaking, than they have been in ten years. The farmers are almost to a man free from debt and better prepared to profit from improved prices. The mechants have their business in better shape and have learned to trade on closer margins of expense and loss, and there has been a process of weeding out weak institutions which has left the cities of this section in a healthier financial condition than at any time since the war.

WHY BIRMINGHAM REJOICES.

Activity in the Mills and New Enterprises Developing—Orders Refused at the Mines.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 5.—For the first time in five years, Birmingham district is short of labor and agents are in the field to secure help needed at coal and ore mines, and furnaces, and for railroad and industrial construction. The mines have been obliged to refuse large contracts offering at good prices because unable, in spite of running on full time, to supply the demand. A furnace at Thomas and one at Birmingham are awaiting a complete force before resuming operation.

This state of affairs is owing to the phenomenal activity in the railroad furnace and coal fields, and the enormous amount of building going on.

Birmingham furnace operators report the largest business in many monthns last week, and have gotten an advance of 25 cents per ton on all orders received. No. 1 foundry and No. 1 soft have been bringing $7.50. The total business was something like 100,000 tons. Mill iron is especially active on account of the brisk demand from the rolling mills. The feature of the week has been the large purchases for domestic use, which have more than compensated for a temporary inactivity in export iron, owing to an advance in ocean freight charges.

The Birmingham rolling mill has been forced to put its supplementary rolling mill in operation to supply the demand for finished iron, and all mill hands at them being busy, has sent agents to Northern mill centres to get 200 to 300 puddlers and other help needed by them. Its steel mill is in steady operation, making sixty tons a day, which are used by the rolling mill, and it will be producing 120 tons in a few days.

Yesterday the Louisville and Nashville Railroad gave an order to the United States Car Company's idle plant at Anniston for 500 box cars, and that plant will at once resume with a force of 600 men.

A half-million-dollar cotton mill at Birmingham, a similar one at Cordova, 250 miles of railroad, and cotton compresses at Decatur and Sheffield are some of the features of the present activity, not including the greatest output in their history in the coal mines and the furnaces in Birmingham District, busier and operating more men than ever before. This state of affairs is believed to be just the beginning of a greater activity.

WESTERN BANKER'S VIEWS.

Unprecedented Fall Business in St. Louis and Abundance of Cash.

George A. Baker, President of the Continental Bank of St. Louis, is in New York for a few days, stopping at the Gerlach. Regarding the revival of business in the Southwest, he said: "I see no reason to doubt that prosperity has commenced in earnest and will continue. I have been away from home for four weeks, but my correspondents advise me that St. Louis is entering upon a Fall business almost unprecedented. Throughout the severe depression of the past two years business has been fairly good in St. Louis, and the banks have been strong, and at all times able to accommodate their customers.

"Our banks now are in an excellent position to help the crops move in Missouri and in the Southwest. We will be able to help both farmers and merchants to take advantage of the ready markets and supply the cereals to European countries."

POSTAL CLERKS IN BALTIMORE.

An Elaborate Programme Provided for Their Entertainment.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Nearly all of the delegates to the eighth annual convention of the National Association of Post Office Clerks, which assembles here to-morrow, have arrived in the city.

About 300 delegates from the different cities of the United States will represent the 12,000 members of the association. They will remain here until Friday, and in addition to the regular business sessions, an elaborate programme for the entertainment of the visitors has been prepared by the members of the local branch.

Postmaster-General Gary and other prominent postal officials will be special guests at the banquet to be given on Wednesday evening.

FOUND IN CHAIN LAKE.

Bodies of Forrest H. Parker, Jr., and His Wife Recovered.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest H. Parker, Jr., who were drowned in Chain Lake, in the Adirondacks, yesterday, were recovered late last night. Dynamite was exploded, and the bodies came to the surface.

Mr. Parker and his wife went rowing in the morning, Mr. Parker taking a gun with him. About noon a party went in search of the missing couple, and the boat was found floating bottom up at the end of the lake. The lake was then dragged, but without success, and later it was decided to use dynamite.

When Mr. Parker's body was recovered it was found that the nose was broken and the face badly disfigured, which seemed to indicate that when the gun was discharged it had exploded or kicked badly, and that Mr. Parker had been knocked overboard and overturned the boat.

The bodies were taken to New York to-night by a special train which left Paul Smith's Station at 8 o'clock.

The Nashville Exposition.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5.—The two holidays this week, Nashville Day on Saturday and Labor Day on Monday, are expected to draw unusually large crowds to the exposition. Nashville Day is to be the most important day of the exposition. Thousands of troops will participate in the parade and exercises on Saturday. The First Battalion of the First Infantry of Alabama will go into camp to-morrow. The First Regiment of Ohio Artillery will arrive Friday. Companies of State troops will also go into camp. These troops are gathering for next week, which is to be "military week."

TO PROTECT MONEY SAVERS

State Supervision of Building and Loan Associations Revived in New Jersey.

RESULT OF TRENTON FAILURES

The State Now Has No Power Except to Secure Statistics for Mere Information—Crozer's Defalcation Might Have Been Averted.

TRENTON, Sept. 5.—The question of State supervision for building and loan associations has been revived because of the wrecking of the two Trenton associations, and the wail of discontent that comes from Newark, because associations there are discounting notes and doing a banking business. The question of State supervision of these mutual agencies for home building has been before the public from time to time, and has always been defeated by the building and loan people themselves. This fact is made apparent by an investigation in different parts of the State, where many of the poorer classes, and particularly the widows and the orphans, believe that these associations are under State supervision, and that the State reaches out its arm to protect their savings from mismanaging officers, just as is done in New York and Massachusetts.

This popular belief is a delusion, for what has been misconstrued to mean State supervision is nothing more or less than the gathering of building and loan statistics for the purpose of showing the tendency of the working people toward increasing the wealth of the State. In connection with the State Bureau of Labor and Industry there is a statistical department, which gathers very little besides State building and loan statistics. This department has the right of supervision, to compel building and loan associations to report the facts and figures of their business, and to ascertain by personal investigation whether these figures are absolutely correct. The department has also the right to examine securities and to inspect the methods of investment and the disposition of the officers to do their duty, and to wind up the association if everything is not as it should be. It has never done, however, anything more than to force building and loan associations to do their duty in the matter of sending in figures, claiming that the interpretation of the law as given by Attorney General Stockton was to the effect that its intent was only to furnish power to make sure of the statistical information. On account of this interpretation, the department has never gone further than to get material for tables, notwithstanding that at times the officials have had knowledge that everything was not right in certain associations.

Defaulted on Their Report.

In connection with the wrecking of the Mercer and Mechanics' Building and Loan Associations of this city, Joseph Fisher, who is in charge of the department, learned that the associations defaulted in their report to the department, and the Governor threatened to institute proceedings against them. At that time the officers of the two associations, with the defaulting Treasurer, Peter W. Crozer, came to the department and asked for more time, on the ground that Crozer had been sick. The officers of the department were not pleased with the appearance of things, but, as it was not their business to investigate, and the officers of the associations were all good men, they presumed that everything was all right.

The reason put forward for the opposition to any attempt to secure State supervision is that the building and loan associations are local concerns, where the responsibility is equally divided among all of the shareholders and interference on the part of the State would remove the mutual and protective phase, and would place the responsibility on the State, and relieve those mutually pledged to watch and assist each other.

It is now discovered that in many associations the shareholders and officers, instead of being mutually alert, have become mutually confident, and there is hardly an association where the business is not transacted by one or two men. The facts are that the Directors do not direct, and the auditors do not audit. This is proved by the fact that many reports are turned into the State without the Directors' affidavit, and two-thirds of the sworn statements of Auditors are made on the simple word of the Treasurer or Secretary as to their correctness. This seems to be placing too much confidence in a few men, when it is remembered that there are in the State 322 associations, with 111,575 shareholders, and that the net assets of these associations are over $41,000,000.

Supervision Like Banks Proposed.

Thomas K. Johnson, the Deputy Commissioner of Banks and Insurance, who is an expert in such matters, gives it as his opinion that there is need of State supervision to the extent of compelling the officers to do their duty, and he says had Mr. Crozer been compelled by law to deposit the funds of the two associations as Treasurer where it could not be drawn out except on checks signed by two officers, he could not have loaned it to everybody as he did. He thinks also that the State supervision that is proposed should not be of the character that would destroy the mutuality of the organizations, or relieve their shareholders or officers of their responsibility, but should compel officers to do their sworn duty, under penalty, and when shareholders become suspicious, the State should make the same investigation as it would of a savings bank.

Joseph Fisher thinks one of the things necessary would be for the association to pay their Auditors and hold them responsible for the knowledge of the financial condition of the association. Were the Auditors paid, they would be willing to work and examine every detail. He is sure that if the Auditors of the Trenton Associations had not done their work in a perfunctory way, but had really audited, the bad state of affairs would have been known years ago.

State Controller Hancock is of the opinion that the law which gives the State control of the affairs of its banks and its savings funds should be framed for the control of building and loan associations. The building and loan associations have become too numerous and important to the general wealth of the State to be run on common faith instead of strictest business methods.

State League of Associations.

There is in New Jersey a State League of Building and Loan Associations, but for a year past it has been inactive. The question of State supervision came up in the meetings several times, and the proposition to secure legislation to that end was defeated because the officers of the association claimed that State investigation would frighten the average shareholders, fill them with mistrust, and keep their local association in a state of constant agitation. It would destroy the mutual and co-operative feature, and make it hard to secure proper officers. There was at that time no strong reason for urging the State to meddle with the affairs of the locals. The wrecking of the New Brunswick associations was too far removed, and its damaging influence had passed away, so in view of the fact that there was no other than a general reason why the State should interfere, the question was dropped.

The losers in the Trenton calamity are mostly the wage earners, for the business men who were in the association were suspicious long ago, and cashed in their shares under threat of exposure, forcing the poor shareholders to wait until the treasury was empty.

Newark, in its ratio, is almost equal to Philadelphia, in its building and loan associations, yet the complaint is made that overenterprising officers are digressing from the usual methods and are doing a risky banking business, which gives additional interest to this agitation for more stringent laws and State supervision.

Warrant for a Wisconsin Official.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 5.—A warrant charging Town Treasurer Charles H. Gill with the embezzlement of $35,000 of the funds of the town of Superior was sworn out yesterday afternoon before Judge Parker. The case has been hanging fire ever since the last election, when Gill was succeeded in office by Jacob Erickson. Gill is said to be in Georgia.

CHRIST'S POWER EXERTED.

Christianity Depends on the Perpetuity and Life of Its Author, and Is a Living Power.

The Rev. Milton F. Negus of Owego, N. Y., who recently accepted a call from the First Baptist Church, at Lee Avenue and Keap Street, Williamsburg, and who entered into his new field of duty Wednesday last, preached his first sermon yesterday morning before a large congregation. He succeeds the late Dr. Eddy. The pulpit contained several floral pieces sent by a number of the members of the church.

The Rev. Negus's subject was: "Jesus Christ Almighty." He said:

"Paul was writing to the Church at Corinth when he declared this purpose. Corinth was the beautiful and classical city of Greece where the artists, poets, and philosophers of the civilized world had gathered, to promote their arts and sciences. But Paul was determined to adhere to the Christian doctrine which he came to preach, and which the people had called 'strange.' He said: 'We preach Christ crucified.' Indeed he went so far as to say, 'I am determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified.' Jesus Christ was the chief cornerstone of Paul's theology. Jesus Christ was everything to him, and he was determined to know nothing else.

"There are creeds that teach us that Christ was only a pattern, a perfect man for us to imitate. But I have little confidence in such a creed as that. Christianity exists by its belief in the living Christ. Other religions may stand without their author, and their creeds may prove the magnet that binds them together, but Christianity cannot exist without the living Christ. Christianity alone depends upon the perpetuity and life of its author. Blot out the Christ from the pages of history, remove Him from the constituent life of the Christian Church, and you destroy Christianity. Christianity is more than a creed; it is more than a philosophy; it is an allegiance to the personal Christ, who exerts power in the life of its devotees, and molds them into his own spirit and disposition.

"The fire which Paul kindled has never gone out. Its influence lives to-day. Christ the Master stands at our front; and He bids us advance in our conquest of man."

VISION OF THE HEAVENLY CITY.

The Foundations Were Built for Eternity and Will Endure.

The Rev. M. Emory Wright, a Methodist minister of Cochituate, Mass., and a leading member of the New England Conference, preached yesterday morning at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard. His theme was the Heavenly City, the text being Hebrews, xi., 10, "For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

The Rev. Mr. Wright described the view which the ancients had of a city, not only as a place of business, of varied activities, but as a fortified spot, a place of security against foes. He then spoke of the lamentation of the Jews in their captivity and their longing for Jerusalem. There is nothing in literature more touching than these lamentations, Mr. Wright said. It was natural that heaven should be described as a city. "The earth may dissolve," said the preacher; "that is a very small thing—we shall find it so—but the foundations of that city, which were built for eternity, will endure."

Mr. Wright then discussed various phases of the vision of the Heavenly City from which the Christian may derive comfort. He dwelt on the immunity from sickness and bereavement, the eternal fellowship with those whom we have loved in this world, and the freedom from the persecution and the contact with the wickedness of the world. But the crowning glory would be the sensible presence of God, and the privilege of looking into His face.

GRACE INSTITUTE TO OPEN.

Sister Marie Dolores Will Be in Charge.

Within a few weeks, it is expected, the addition and alternations now in progress at the old Moore homestead on West Sixtieth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, will have been completed and the doors of Grace Institute will be ready to open to the young pupils which the institution will benefit. The building was bought for $82,000 from a fund of $200,000 given by ex-Mayor Grace for the purpose of furnishing industrial training to young girls.

The institution will be conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of Charity, and Sister Marie Dolores, who was known to the world before she took the religious vows as Miss Euphemia Van Rensselaer of the distinguished New York family of that name. Sister Marie Dolores is also sister of the Rev. Father Henry Van Rensselaer, who took the final vows of the Society of Jesus a few days ago.

In 1889 Sister Marie Dolores was delegated to go to Nassau, Bahama Islands. There she established four free schools for the colored children. She was most successful in her work, and remained there until 1894, when she was recalled to take charge of the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, then just opened at Spuyten Duyvil. She leaves the hospital in care for the young girls attending Grace Institute.

IMPORTATIONS OF SUGAR.

Regulations Governing Sampling and Classification Prepared by the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Treasury Department has prepared the regulations governing the sampling and classification of imported sugars and molasses under the new tariff law, and they will be promulgated formally to-morrow. One of the principal and most important of the changes made in the old regulations, which were made in 1883, is a provision requiring that the "re-sample" of sugar shall be taken at the time the original sample is taken. This provision has been deemed expedient to prevent any suspicion of irregularity.

Many new provisions are included in the regulations, with the object of securing uniformity at the different laboratories where sugars are tested. As soon as the change can be made only the half-shadow polariscope will be employed in making tests, instead of the color instruments now in use, and all instruments and apparatus will be standardized by the officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in order to secure uniform results.

The tests for the classification of sugars have been changed so that the average tests agreeing within two-tenths of 1 per cent. shall govern the classifications. Under the act of 1883 the determining test was the lowest of two tests agreeing within three-tenths of a degree. This change was made because the present law provides for a sliding scale of duties on fractions of a degree and because it was believed that this method, which follows the commercial practice, would be fairer to all concerned. Warrant for this change was obtained from an opinion rendered by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

All that portion of the regulations applying to polarization by chemists is new, and it is believed by the department that it will give the Government the benefit of scientific methods, which have improved greatly since the act of 1883. The regulations were prepared by a committee of experts, which included the chemists of the Agricultural Department, officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the experts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

MYSTERY AT HAVERSTRAW.

Suspicion that John Dietz Was Murdered and Robbed.

HAVERSTRAW, Sept. 5.—John Dietz, twenty-five years of age, came to his death here in a mysterious manner. Dietz, with other boarders at John Porolshin's boarding house, was enjoying an after-supper social chat and smoke last Thursday night, when it was proposed to get a pail of beer. It fell to Dietz to go after it. Taking the pail, he started, and that was the last seen of him alive.

This morning some children, while playing around what had formerly been a clay bank, saw what they thought to be the body of a man lying on the bottom. Upon investigation it was found that their fears were correct, and the body was identified as that of Dietz.

Coroner Stoat, on searching the body, found 11 cents in one of the pockets. Dietz's friends say that when he left them he had a much larger sum of money. Although no marks of violence can be found on the body, it is thought a Coroner's inquest will find grounds on which to hold two or three persons who are now under surveillance.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

Work of Christian Socialism—Christocracy in the Church—Love of Pleasure More Than God.

The Assertions of Unbelief.

From Zion's Herald, Boston.

Bold and baneless assertion has been in our century the favorite method of unbelief. The children of doubt have cried aloud and spared not. The heaviest charges have been brought against Christianity. Without being at the trouble to furnish proofs of their assertions, they have proclaimed upon the house top the utter collapse and failure of the Gospel. On reading their jeremiads, one would hardly expect to find any fragments of the Gospel left the next morning. But as we open our eyes the old scheme of Christan faith and redemption is before us. The denunciations of these unbelievers have had no tendency to remove the old foundations. Their foolish words have had as much effect on the granite strata of New Hampshire as on vital Christianity.

A Christocracy.

From The Christian Nation.

This word does not seem to be found in the dictionaries, but it conveys an idea that is found in the mind of every reader of this paper, for what could the government of a Christian Nation be but a Christocracy? Those who hold and carry out in practice the principle that the Lord Jesus Christ is the alone Head of His Church and that all her doctrines, forms of worship, and rules of discipline should be what He has required and only what He has required, have a Christocracy in the church. If, then, we hold that Christ is the King of the Nation, that its law should be drawn from His law and its authority limited by the authority which He has bestowed, then we are standing for a Christocracy in the State. This word would imply that civil officers represent Christ in the transaction of civil affairs, and that is the Scriptural ideal, for it declares that the Magistrates are to be God's ministers. As representing Christ this would further imply that civil officers should be Christians, and again we have a description of official qualifications in the Bible that no one but a Christian could fulfill. In a Christocracy all law would be derived from Christ's law and have its primary force from His will, and here again we are on Bible ground.

Bondage to Tradition.

From The Watchman, Boston.

The question that every pastor and congregation need to ask is: How can the Christian life and resources of this church be utilized for the utmost moral and spiritual impression upon this community? A Baptist Church is bound by no principles that compel it to weaken itself in doing the work of Christ. There are no orders of services or methods of work that should not be at once abandoned if others would be more effective. Traditions, associations, and customs, however venerable, must be held in rigid subordination to the work of reaching and saving men. Even the Church itself is not an end, but the means to the end of saving human souls. Those men and churches who travel most scrupulously in the old ways are often regarded by those who indulge in superficial estimates as the most loyal to the Baptist idea and genius. The exact reverse is the fact. A thoroughgoing Baptist should be always ready to leave old paths, associations, methods, and traditions the moment it can be shown that new paths and new methods are preferable provided the innovation is not in violation of Scriptural principles. Baptists should always be ready to test their observances, methods, and institutions by the New Testament.

Christian Socialism.

From The Churchman.

Christian Socialism deals with motives. It is concerned not so much with "concessions" as with the spirit which prompts concessions. It goes much further than rights, and the respect of rights, and enjoins a positive duty regarding the temporal burdens of others, which duty is imposed upon the laborer as well as the employer. The "direct method" of preaching moral ideas without a substratum of religious faith is not a method that the Church can adopt. Faith and her morals go together, and she cannot enter the debate over social and economic difficulties on the same footing with the disputants who would strike religion out of the discussion altogether.

The Church Prayer Meeting.

From The Standard, Chicago.

All regular meetings get into ruts. This seems to be especially true of the church prayer meeting. The young people are likely to have some variety in their gatherings, because of the change of leaders, the more general participation, the use of Scripture quotations, &c. But the mid-week meeting, led by the pastor and carried on usually by about five to ten members who invariably take part, is a more or less fixed form, sometimes takes on a wearisome monotony to both pastor and people.

* * * Two things are essential to making this weekly meeting what it should be, a delight and a help to old and young; a time looked forward to, and not lightly to be missed. One is a revival of public prayer by Christian men and women—a subject on which we may have something to say at another time. The other is the choice of fruitful and suggestive topics, previously announced, for consideration. It is too much to expect of the average person that he shall, within fifteen or thirty minutes of the first announcement of a subject by the leader, find within his mind pertinent remarks worth expressing in public. Some can, and a good many more cannot, but attempt it with indifferent success. A bit of personal experience, a testimony to divine grace, need no preparation; but if a prayer meeting theme is to fulfill its purpose of guiding to some extent the thoughts and words of those present, it ought to be known beforehand.

Loving Pleasure More Than God.

From The New York Observer.

Has the field club, the hotel veranda, the bicycle run, the seashore excursion, the concert, or ramble across country, the right of way over all Sabbath observance, church worship, and religious living generally? The young people of America need to ask themselves this question in all seriousness, since they are in great danger of being swept into a very whirlpool of gayety and giddiness. It is a sad fact that many are surrendering themselves almost wholly to the love of pleasure, treating as of quite secondary importance the things of God and the call of His Spirit on their souls. The pastor of a suburban church complained some time ago that, having in mind to appoint a few special services at a certain juncture of church work, he could not find a night for two weeks that had not been pre-empted by the young people of his congregation for assemblies, whist parties, concerts, or the like. The lie-thought, the false and fatal element in all this, is the notion that the chief end of life is to enjoy it, rather than righteously to live in it. When recreation is treated as essential and not incidental, when the emphasis which every life puts somewhere falls on business rather than on the beauty of holiness, God is dishonored and the soul imperiled. Selfish Solomons who restlessly press along the road of indiscriminate indulgence finally come out at the empty hostelry of vanity or the prison house of despair. But when man is a God lover more than a pleasure lover pure pleasures, promoted them into solider joys, will be apt to come as never before. Pleasure is right and reasonable when God is in it, and more than it, but pleasure must never be a god.

The Tale a Union Private Told.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

A man who had been a private in an Illinois cavalry regiment told me once of an incident of the battle of Jonesborough. He and his comrades had been dismounted in the edge of thick woods, and dismounted cavalry are the hardest of troops to rout. In front of them was an open cornfield a quarter of a mile wide, with woods upon its further side. Re-enforced by a half dozen companies of infantry, possibly 1,500 Federals lay perdu. In blunder a company of Confederates, not more than ninety men all told, was ordered to attack. With a yell the handful swept out of the opposite woods and charged across the field. At a distance of 100 yards a single volley disposed of them. Those that were left on their feet wheeled and scampered back to their position. One, however, remained. He was the Captain in command, and had been far in advance of his men. When he found himself deserted he stopped and folded his arms. Sixty yards away, alone in the wide field, the Summer sun pouring down upon the silver gray of his uniform, he stared stanchly into the eyes of 1,500 foemen. He was only a beardless boy, and the newness of his clothing showed that he was but a few days from home. All down the long line of Federals ran a cry: "Don't shoot him! Don't shoot him!" He gave the military salute and marched steadily back to his men. Not a gun was fired.

BOTTLES TELL OF TRADE

New Jersey Factories Make as Many for Snuff Now as They Do for Beer.

BIG PATENT MEDICINE DEMAND

Demand for Beer Bottles Under the Raines Law Not So Great as Expected—Soft Drinks and Grape Juice in Favor.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Sept. 5.—The glass furnaces of the country went into blast on Wednesday, as is their annual custom. The demand for bottles is a good thing by which to estimate the country's prosperity. Beer bottles and whisky flasks are now a drug on the market. The demand for patent medicine bottles was never heavier; the orders for prescription bottles never lighter. The inference is that beer and whisky have not been purchased in quantities because funds were not available, while the sick and infirm have turned to patent medicines to avoid the doctor's fee.

There are half a dozen large concerns in the South Jersey glass district that have made a specialty of beer bottles, and when the Raines law in New York went into effect the hearts of the despondent manufacturers became joyous, for orders for beer bottles came in by the million, even by the two and three millions.

The suppression of the Sunday schooner and the growler was calculated to make an unprecedented demand for bottled beer, and the wise bottler prepared for the boom, and while this is distinctively a prohibition district, the beer bottle boom was welcomed. A man can order a million bottles of any kind, and while he is committed eventually to take all he orders, he does not have to pay for the million until he has used them. He pays for what he withdraws from the warerooms. The orders for bottles were filled, and times were improved, but not all the bottles have been delivered. In fact, about one-third of the large quantity ordered for the New York trade are still on hand. The manufacturers, who naturally would take the precaution to ascertain why these bottles cannot be turned into cash, tell this story.

Bottled Beer in Less Demand.

Raines law hotels multiplied fast, and the orders for bottled beer fell off, because the average New Yorker has no use for bottled beer if he can get it in a glass in a back room or in a kettle. Bottled beer is regarded as extravagance, for there is need of ice with every case. The New Yorker wants some other fellow to buy his ice. The slow demand for the ordered beer bottles indicates that social customs in Gotham cannot be changed in a twinkle, even under the political and moral censorship of Mr. Raines. There is a glut, therefore, in beer bottles, and according to the advice given by General Superintendent Bodine of one of the Bridgeton glass companies there will be no demand this Fall, as is usual each year, to supply what is lost during the Summer by shipments to Summer places, seashore points, and country homes. The continuous wet weather in July, the cool August, and the general dullness of the times made the demand for beer light, and the loss of bottles was not as great as usual. The same glut of whisky flasks is reported.

Whether the tendencies of the times are toward temperance and total abstinence is not stated as a fact, but the demand for "soft stuff" bottles is greatly improved. There will be more bottles made for temperance drinks this year than for the malt and spirituous drinks. One firm has an order for 1,500,000 bottles to be filled with unfermented grape juice. This is used at soda water fountains, in homes, and a goodly percentage of it for sacramental purposes. The firm of grape growers that has given this order has found an article of unfermented wine in England, where it is used in the Episcopal Church, having rapidly supplanted the sherry and malaga wines used in the communion service.

Grape Growers Turn to Making Juice.

Since soda water fountains have begun to furnish the thirsty with even more drinks than is known to the American bar, a dozen or more well-known standard temperance drinks are on the market, and bottles for these drinks figure very largely in the orders that are now being received. The future drink will be made of grapes and other fruit, such as grape juice and ciders made from oranges, pears, apples, &c. The wine growers throughout the country, who have been losing money making clarets and burgundies, which have no sale at any price, have gone into the unfermented grape juice business and are making money.

It is easy to explain why the demand for patent medicine bottles is on the increase. All the standard specifics are doing well. The people have been unable to pay their physicians what is due them, and have been forced to go to the patent medicine for relief. Those who did not do so because of previous unpaid accounts have done so because it was economical, and meant the saving of a few dollars that otherwise in prosperous times the physician would have secured. All patent medicine makers have increased their orders. One household remedy for children has increased its orders 200 per cent.

The manufacturers believe that their version of the medicine question is the right one, because the prescription bottle business has fallen off. The more recent scheme of homeopathic treatment for the general ills of the family has taken firm hold in the hard times, for the small tube bottles used to pack homeopathic remedies in are made by the ten millions. It seems almost impossible to get enough to supply the market. These remedies are sold at a small sum, and with them goes free medical advice, and the very poor have been the principal purchasers. The people are all on the lookout for the greatest value for the money they expend, and that explains the boom in the cheap homeopathic remedies.

Perfumery is a luxury. There is no activity in the sweet-smelling market. Small bottles for the cheaper lines, but none of the expensive brands, are being ordered.

Snuff Bottles in Large Demand.

Running parallel with the boom in infant patent medicines, comes the report of a great demand for snuff bottles. This either represents economy on the part of those who use tobacco or that the American workmen are falling into some disagreeable practices. There is no one particular concern enjoying the snuff-bottle boom. They all make the same report. A snuff bottle is a square, low bottle of amber glass with a screw top, holding from one-half pound up to three pounds of snuff. The half-pound and the pound bottles are mostly in use. Ten years ago snuff "dipping" was a general Southern practice among negroes and the whites in the mountains, particularly the Georgia crackers and the South Carolina malungeons. They inhaled it and chewed it. The females rubbed their teeth and gums with it. Nobody ever gave any reason for the practice, except that it was a contagious custom. The snuff trade of the South was so great that it made a dozen snuffmakers millionaires. The use of snuff is not now limited to the South, but is becoming general, particularly the inhaling of snuff for medicinal use. Those who "dip" snuff are spreading through Canada, and in the New England States the practice is becoming very common. The snuff has the effect of a narcotic, and it ruins every tooth in contact with it. It looks now as if the next generation of New England operatives would be a toothless lot, and the habit is getting a foothold in the country districts of Western Pennsylvania as well as in the West. There is a big sale of chewing snuff in New York, particularly in the tenement districts. It is taking as many snuff bottles now to supply the market as it does beer bottles.

THE MONEY RECOVERED.

A Negro Thief from Washington Caught in Toronto.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—Thomas Vassick Hawkins, colored, was arrested here last night by Detective Sleeman. Hawkins was formerly porter in the Tax Collector's office at Washington. On Aug. 31 he disappeared with $9,000. The police of this city were notified to look out for him. Yesterday he was located at a small boarding house on Bond Street.

When searched at Police Headquarters $8,334 was found on him. Hawkins appeared to be quite startled when told of the amount of money taken from him, sa

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her? 8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Contented Woman—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Captain Impudence—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks—8:00.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MURRAY HILL—Confusion, and Counsel for the Defense. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM—Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. St. Louis—10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

PARTY VERSUS CITY INTERESTS.

As the almanacs would word it, "About this time of year look out for plain men who think for themselves." These plain men are called all kinds of names by political party managers, and in the campaign for the election of a Mayor of the Greater New York they will be roundly abused. But let them keep a few fundamental facts steadfastly before their minds and they will not fail in their duty to the city. They will be abused if their independent thinking leads them to decline to support a candidate nominated exclusively by one of the two great political parties. They will be called epicenes, Mugwumps, and even fools, because they decline to vote for a Mayor on a platform which has nothing to do with Mayors. Let us look into this matter from the outside once more.

What is a Republican? A person who believes in and supports the principles of the Republican Party. What are those principles? As set forth in the platform of 1896 they consisted of protection, reciprocity in trade, the restoration of discriminating duties for the increase of our merchant marine, a sound currency, generous pensions, a vigorous foreign policy, adherence to the Monroe doctrine, development of the navy, civil service reform, a free ballot, and free homesteads. A Democrat is by the same law one who believes in Democratic principles and gives his vote to candidates pledged to their support. The principles embodied in the Chicago Democratic platform of 1896 were the remonetization of silver, cessation of the issue of Government bonds, opposition to the issue of National bank notes, a tariff for revenue only, prevention of the immigration of foreign labor, opposition to trusts, opposition to Federal interference in local affairs, generosity in pensions, maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, opposition to a third term for any President, and improvement of National waterways.

Now, will some one be kind enough to tell the plain thinking man what the Mayor or the Controller or the District Attorney of New York City has to do with these matters? Furthermore, will some one tell this man in what way the City of New York as a corporate body can commit itself on any of those questions? Can the city as a body take any action in regard to the tariff, the currency, the navy, the ballot, or any of the other subjects mentioned in the National platforms? If neither the city as a whole nor any of its officers as officers can take any action in regard to the principles of either National party, what relation have these parties to a municipal election?

The principal matters with which the City of New York as a corporate body and its officers as agents of that body have to concern themselves are the collection of the revenues and the payment of the debts of the city, the construction of new streets, the laying of pavements, the building of sewers, the lighting of streets, the granting of franchises for their use in various ways, the regulation of traffic within the city limits, the cleanliness and health of the city, the regulation of building processes, the management of charitable institutions, the maintenance and regulation of Police and Fire Departments, the construction and disposal of wharves and piers, the disposal of garbage, and many other matters of the same sort.

Can any professional politician tell the plain thinking man what business the National parties have to meddle in these matters? How do they concern the Republicans or Democrats of Philadelphia or Boston or even of Syracuse? In no way except in what profit the people of these cities may gain from observing our experience in the management of our own affairs.

Can any professional politician tell the plain man why he should vote for a partisan Republican or Democrat on these issues? The answer is plain. Because by electing partisans to city offices the plain men "strengthen the party," which means that they aid in making a dead letter of the Constitutional amendment separating National and State from local issues, and enable "bosses" to control the party vote in the city in a State or National election. If all the city offices are in the hands of strict Republicans or Democrats, the incumbents of those offices are in a position to reward the "workers" in a State or National election. There is no other reason for voting for a partisan candidate for a city office, and that is the vital fact which the plain man who thinks for himself must keep in mind in the canvass for the first Mayor of the Greater New York.

"SENATORIAL COMITY."

Senator VEST has written a letter to Representative COONEY of the Seventh District of Missouri to explain a report that the Senator had, in 1894, requested the postponement of an examination of the Sedalia First National Bank. The Senator does not deny that upon information from the President and the Cashier of the bank he had notified Controller of the Currency ECKELS that an examination of the condition of the bank before the "regular time" would subject the bank to the danger of a run and impliedly of possible embarrassment.

The Senator does not appear to have written back to the officers of the Sedalia bank to express his wonder that they had not regarded the duty imposed upon them of keeping the bank constantly and always ready for the examination that the Controller is at liberty to order at any time, and that he is not, as Senator VEST appears to have believed, restricted to ordering at "the time fixed by the established rule of the Controller." An opportunity was afforded him, it appears, to admonish sharply his fellow-citizens in charge of the affairs of the Sedalia Bank of the imperative necessity for incessant vigilance and prudence in the conduct of their business.

It is conceivable that Senator VEST forwarded this request to Controller ECKELS at an unfavorable moment, if he expected that the nod of Senatorial favor was to secure immunity to bank officers from laws that the Controller has no choice about enforcing. The Senator could have learned, if he had been as solicitous about the interests of those whose investments made banks possible as he was for friends in trouble, that Senators are not always controlled by sound public policy, strict regard for law, or even common honesty in making recommendations concerning the affairs of solvent or insolvent banks.

If we are not greatly mistaken, Senator VEST will find that perhaps in that same year of 1894, when he suggested that an examination of the Sedalia Bank be deferred, prominent Senators of the United States had repeatedly advised the Controller of the Currency about National bank affairs; that some of them had manifested great personal interest in the appointment of men favored by them as receivers of insolvent banks; that the Controller, finding that there were reasons for doubting the familiarity of the Senators with the history and reputation of their candidates, had chosen other men to be receivers, and that in more than one instance the judgment of the Controller was justified by the indictment of the men who had been offered to him by Senators to be made receivers.

Unless we are further misinformed, it was because the Controller of the Currency, on another occasion, declined to comply with the request of a United States Senator acting as a friend of an ambitious person who desired appointment as a receiver, escaped becoming the victim of a little scheme in which a prominent officer of the United States was concerned, to make the friend of the Senator the receiver of a group of half a dozen failed banks, not in the interest of the banks, but of the receiver—who was not appointed.

Senator VEST'S course in the Sedalia Bank matter was creditable to him as an anxious friend, perhaps, but his wisest friends will hope that his example will be regarded as a warning and not as a precedent to be followed by those who should be most jealous that the laws be strictly enforced. If lawmakers of experience seek loopholes of escape from the law, the officers and Directors of banks, who are sworn to regard the laws, might soon, with the help of a complaisant Controller, bring a vast and sensitive business into disrepute and ruin.

THE PEOPLE'S SCHOOLS.

The changes made in the school system of New York are a definite, concrete example of the working of the principle of non-partisan city government, to which the Citizens' Union and its candidate, Mr. Low, are pledged. Though much remains to be done, much has already been done by the application of that principle. The Board of Education is made up of members of various political parties, selected in the main for their fitness for the work. They have steadily become more united, zealous, and efficient, and they agree in nothing more heartily than in banishing all considerations of party politics from their counsels and their action.

The task with which they have had to cope has been arduous, complex, and vexatious. When they entered upon it there were at least 40,000, and probably many more, children in the City of New York for whom no schooling, even of the sort then given, was possible. Many of the schoolhouses were crowded. The average number in each class in the lower branches was 75, or fully twice as many as any teacher could manage even respectably. Some 9,000 pupils were allowed in school on half time only. The average floor space available was from five to six square feet in the primary schools and seven to nine square feet in the grammar schools to each pupil, which is one-third to one-half only of the space required in the majority of the large cities of the Union. The light and air of the schoolrooms were what might be expected from this state of things. Medical examination of some 32,000 children showed that one in every twenty children suffered from contagious or infectious disease. These are horrible facts, but they are facts. They are signs, they are proofs, of something worse than barbarism in New York, for barbarians are ignorant and the people of New York are not.

The first need shown by this revolting situation was that for more and better school buildings. The board has secured the appropriation of $10,000,000 for this purpose, with $2,500,000 additional for high schools. It has cut down the time for completing a building after the site is selected from three years to twenty or even sixteen months. It has in course of erection in the tenement districts seven large buildings, to cost some $300,000 each, and within a year and a half thirty new schools will be opened. They will have plenty of light and air and play room, and will be arranged for classes of only forty-five each. Not only regular and adequate sanitary and medical inspection will be provided for, but a corps of oculists will be employed to see that the children's sight is not injured and that infectious diseases of the eyes are properly treated and not allowed to spread.

These things, which involve such radical and striking changes in our city, are, in reality, merely elementary in any decent school system. They have long since been adopted in cities far less populous and wealthy. They have been neglected in New York largely because of the political influence that has pervaded, perverted, and paralyzed the whole system and its administration. They are now made possible by the almost complete abolition of that influence, and particularly by the abolition of the Trustees who were the chief instruments of partisan mischief. No one can deny that the changes are truly democratic. They are in the interest solely of the people, and chiefly of the poorer classes, who pay relatively the largest share of the cost, by whose children the public schools are most needed, and who have heretofore been most unfairly and brutally treated. To drive out party politics from the schools, therefore, is the only way by which the people can come by their own. To drive party politics from the whole City Government will make sure like results on a broader field.

MARRIAGE AND WAGES.

About 7,000 vestmakers in New York and Brooklyn have struck work to secure an advance of wages. The strikers are discussing the condition of the vestmaking business with great freedom, and some of them already have reached the conclusion that the wages of vestmakers are too low because there are too many makers of vests. The excess of supply, it appears, is made up of young girls who took to vestmaking because it was easy to learn, and as the girls increased in number the wages went down, so that the average weekly wage dropped from $20 to $7.

Something in the wave of prosperity has created an increased request for waistcoats, and the vestmakers are confident that their demand for a 25 per cent. advance will be granted. If the employers of the vestmakers concede this demand, the average weekly wage will be advanced to $8.75. While this increase would be gratifying, it could scarcely be consolatory to those vestmakers who were earning $20 a week before city girls were attracted to the business in great numbers and farmers' wives and daughters were adding their services to a branch of manufacture once practically monopolized by men.

The Chairman of a meeting of striking vestmakers has discussed the situation of the workers from a point of view that is interesting. He finds that there are too many girl vestmakers, and he proposes a very direct way to get rid of them. He would have the men marry the girl vestmakers and thus take them out of the vestmaking business and beyond the possibility of underbidding the male vestmakers. If half the number of vestmakers are girls, and they can be "killed" for vestmaking purposes by marrying them and keeping them at home to enjoy the earnings of their former competitors, it seems possible to the men vestmakers that wages may be greatly advanced, even to something like the rates formerly enjoyed before the advent of girl vestmakers.

Assuming that men vestmakers are superior to all considerations of sentiment and that all girl vestmakers are willing to wed men vestmakers, the proposition of the vestmakers' Chairman sounds like a plain matter of business—an effort to enhance the value of a certain sort of labor by combination to restrict the supply. Still, the plan lacks maturity; for there does not appear to be any provision for getting rid of the competition of farmers' wives, who are married already and not to vestmakers, and who cannot be expected to readjust their social relations even to perfect a scheme that may be of material advantage to those vestmakers who will embrace it in good faith.

It would be manifestly to the advantage of the vestmakers, and not at all in conflict with the proposition to reduce the number of girl vestmakers, if a larger demand for vests could be created. The adoption of the combination plan suggested by the vestmakers' Chairman would naturally, but slowly, in course of time increase the demand, but a revival of the old Dutch fashion, once prevalent in this city, according to which ten pairs of breeches, and presumably ten vests, were worn by the same male person, would more speedily increase the request for garments made by vestmakers.

PIGEONS AS NAVAL MESSENGERS.

Admiral SICARD'S success in sending communications from his squadron at sea to the Navy Department by pigeons is apparently a slight matter, but it is an achievement which in time of emergency might become of the greatest importance. The navy owes the suggestion of this plan to the newspapers. It may not be known to many persons that the evening papers of this city have used carrier pigeons for years past in reporting the international yacht races sailed off Sandy Hook. Many other plans have been tried, but none has given better results and few have given such good ones. Flag signaling, heliographing, and telegraphing from a ship anchored near the line of starting and finishing have been employed, but the papers which have depended on pigeons have always had the news. Most of the birds have belonged to homing stations outside of the city, Newark being one of the chief points, and the dispatches carried by the winged messengers have been telegraphed into New York. Yet the time occupied in the transmission of the news from points fifteen or twenty miles beyond Sandy Hook has averaged about half an hour.

It is not probable that a fleet could communicate with the department from a position far out at sea, for it is generally conceded that a carrier pigeon flies by sight and not by instinct. But in all coastwise operations, which would be plentiful in time of war, these birds might be used to great advantage. They would form a line of communication not easily broken. The only way to stop a carrier pigeon is to shoot him, and it is improbable that many of those dispatched would pass so close to the enemy's vessels as to be hit, even if there were a special detachment of Edgar Gibbs Murphys on board for that very purpose. When one of these pigeons is loosed he circles upward till he finds his line of bearing, and then departs swiftly toward his home station at an elevation far out of range of shotguns. And it is not likely that any would be hit with a rifle ball.

It is easy to conceive of cases in which a dispatch sent from a squadron off the coast would be of the gravest importance. For instance, how one like this would arouse the authorities: "Forty miles northeast of Five-Fathom Bank Lightship—Have sighted enemy's squadron heading north, evidently bound for New York. Am in chase." It does not require much acquaintance with the methods of warfare to perceive that the speedy transmission of such information to Washington might prevent a calamity. Admiral SICARD has done well to demonstrate the availability of pigeons in the service, and the matter should be given further attention.

Mr. Committeeman GIBBS is shocked by the "irresponsibility" of the Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor, who, he says, is bound by no pledge, whereas even Presidential candidates are compelled to give pledges. Mr. GIBBS is mistaken. Mr. Low is most distinctly pledged to administer the government of the city for the "welfare of the city, and not of any party." No sensible citizen would ask more and no honorable official could promise less.

The troubles of the British on the frontier of the Punjab are precisely those which Lord LAWRENCE predicted would follow the "forward" policy. With every advance the British have been drawn further from their base of supplies, with longer and more difficult communications to maintain, defend, and, when broken, renew. When they went to Chitral conservative advisers urged that they should retire after punishing the offending tribe, but it was determined to hold Chitral, and this involved holding the road to it, which is now cut. Their chief hope of dealing an effective blow at the hostile Afridis and other hillmen of to-day is to draw them into the plain, which, so far, has proved impracticable. Failing that, there is no alternative but a long and costly fight for the permanent occupation of the hill country.

Senator TELLER'S melancholy political position and his inevitable early retirement to obscurity are discussed with cold-blooded freedom by ex-United States District Attorney JOSEPH W. ADY in a Colorado Springs newspaper. According to Mr. ADY, TELLER could not help being a silver man, and, having been a conscientious as well as prominent advocate of the 16-to-1 notion, he cannot retract and retrace if he would. And now, having cast his lot with silver and his chances of re-election to the Senate upon the possibility of success of the Silver Republican Party in Colorado, it begins to look as if TELLER would be one of a remnant too small to control the election of a Senator. The fact that he was obliged to make "frantic and humiliating efforts" to hold his own in Arapahoe County leads Mr. ADY to suggest that he will soon have no consolation except the disinterested devotion of a few loyal friends, and to remark that "the descent from the commanding position of a statesman who ruled and united great masses of men and led them to victory by ideas alone to that of a mender of breaches and fixer in county politics is very great and certainly very humiliating."

It is a public misfortune that Mr. NATHAN STRAUS should feel called upon to give up the supplying of milk at a cheap rate which he has so long and generously carried on. That he should be exceedingly annoyed by the arrest of his employé recently—which was constructively his own arrest and was in some papers announced as his arrest—for offering milk below the standard of richness required by law is natural. The incident certainly showed zeal untempered by discretion. While the law must be enforced equally against all, the presumption is simply conclusive that a philanthropist offering milk at no profit is not cheating his beneficiaries, and that any defect in a single can of milk is an accident. In any case, Mr. STRAUS may be assured that his reputation with the public is not affected and that he really receives the gratitude and respect which he so clearly deserves.

The Virginia Republican and the Pennsylvania Democratic organizations appear to be directing their energies, each in its own way, to the same end. In Virginia the Republican organization has formally abandoned all other occupation than that of distributing the patronage available for such recognized partisans as may prove acceptable and worthy in the eyes of the faction that has found favor at Washington. The tendency will be to keep the party small and eventually to give each partisan his substantial reward. In Pennsylvania there is no prospect of reward for organization Democrats, but the restrictive policy entered upon by the men who control the Democratic organization promises very effectively to reduce the power as well as character of the organization.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——"Jealousy of Newport News and other Southern ports," according to The Richmond Dispatch, is what prompts the New York papers to criticise the rule by which vessels bound for the same destination and over the same course are heavily fined if they start from ports a few miles above, instead of a few miles below, a certain point on the coast. Therefore, The Dispatch "thinks and believes" that the British Board of Trade will not change its regulations, but, to be on the safe side, it advises the commercial organizations of the South to "make a counter move." The single lonely argument suggested as a basis for the movement is this one: "We do not find New York or any other port giving up any of the advantages that it possesses, and why should we?" Curiously enough, The Dispatch does not even offer to prove that there is a trace of sense or justice in the rule as it is.

——A Denver man who went recently to the gold fields of British Guiana has come back with a story of terrible sufferings, and he declares that not one white man out of seventy-five who seek their fortunes there returns alive. This is a wild exaggeration, for though the interior of Guiana is bad enough, and the chance of death from fever is not slight, yet white men have lived and can live there as safely as in most other wholly unreclaimed parts of the tropics. That this is so is proved by the fact that in Georgetown, the capital of Demerara, the gold fields are regarded as giving to the West Indian colonies the first gleam of hope they have had since sugar ceased to be profitable. Most benefit is expected, however, not from the personal work of white men in the mines, but from the new demand for colored labor that will be created. The black man, who will not work on the plantations except for wages which the present state of the sugar market renders quite impossible, eagerly undertakes the more arduous but better-paid labor of the goldfields. Had it not been for the rise of this important subsidiary industry, it is certain that the number of unemployed in the colonies, which, as it is, gives cause for grave anxiety, would have constituted an alarming and possibly dangerous element. The gold diggings give constant employment under three-monthly engagements to some 7,000 negro laborers, and are the means of circulating a great deal of ready money among the people. At present the gold-seeking is principally carried on by small local syndicates, and, with one or two recent exceptions, is confined to "placer" operations. There are at present two quartz mines at work in the northwest district. The larger of these has worked over 7,000 tons in less than twelve months with a twenty-stamp mill; but the property, which has never been properly developed, has recently been reported upon very unfavorably by a mining expert specially engaged from England. During the year another mine, to work which a company was floated in London, has "shut down" after a few crushings. A company has also been formed in England for the working of a fourth mine, where it was expected crushing would begin last month. It is impossible to make any prediction as to the prospects of quartz mining in the colony on the strength of such experience as has been acquired.

——No longer do the residents of Monroe County, Ala., make only one offense an excuse for lynching of negroes. Petty larceny, also, is now regarded by them as an "unforgivable crime," and thrice in the last month they have punished it with summary and violent death. This extension of Judge Lynch's jurisdiction, if it goes much further, will render Monroe County a subject of comment that may easily turn into criticism. That would disturb and displease the people living there, and it would be hard to exaggerate the amount of ill feeling that might be aroused. It is probable that the laws of Alabama are quite able to punish minor thefts, and just in the interests of harmony Monroe County ought to put some limit on the application of its reformative methods.

PERSONAL.

——Attentive observers of local politics must have noted in the last few days, as often before, that when things are really happening the picturesque little QUIGG is hastily withdrawn from public sight and hearing. There seems to be a fear on the part of his guardians, natural and other, that he might get stepped on or something if he were allowed to play about the streets of the metropolis on the days chosen for exercise by the heavyweights in politics. They are a careless lot, these big fellows, and though none of them would hurt the child intentionally, it would be far from safe for him to toddle into their paths unexpectedly when their minds are intent on matters of real moment or interest. Thus can one account for the disappearance of the Quigglet, appreciate the tender solicitude of which those who love him make him the constant object, and indulge the hope that no accident will prevent him from growing up in due time.

——Our nautical contemporary, Seaboard, in the course of an article on Mr. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE—an article which the words "laudatory" and "eulogistic" characterize with almost ludicrous inadequacy—declares that really the State didn't have any canals until this remarkable genius took hold of the insignificant ditches that before his time had usurped the name. Now all is changed; every lock tender is a polished gentleman who would let a dollar lie for weeks on the towpath from sheer lack of knowledge as to its uses, the Captains of boats all wear evening dress night and day, the boats themselves never run aground, and from Buffalo to Troy nothing is to be heard except shrill cries of "Long live ALDRIDGE, the great and good!" All this is most pleasant to hear, and as Seaboard is not published for the edification of marines, but of real sailors, to whom exact veracity is the very breath of life, of course we are not inclined to doubt a word of it. But even this marvel and paragon of Superintendents has met with opposition, and his noble deeds have been performed under conditions which Seaboard regards as outrageous and which others, less careful in their language, will hasten to call positively infernal. We refer, of course, to the civil service law. "In many cases," asserts our contemporary, with tears in his ink, "men of ample experience were barred out because unable to pass a technical examination, which latter was an easy task for others—perhaps recent graduates from technical institutions, who had all of the rules and theories well in mind, but who were as innocent as babes in the matter of practical experience." There is here what to some may look like a slight discrepancy, for, as the canals were so horribly mismanaged in the past, one might have expected the aureoled ALDRIDGE to abhor the "men of ample experience," and eagerly desire to surround himself with youths as cultured and innocent as himself. Of course this inconsistency is only apparent, and not worth considering. Anyhow, the enforced rejection of experienced men has made trouble. "Mistakes," says Seaboard, "have already been observed, not, perhaps, of magnitude, but which have involved the State in unnecessary expense, and which mistakes are due, more than likely, to the original misinformation furnished by inexperienced but theoretically expert subordinates. To whatever extent this may prevail, to that extent the State will suffer pecuniary loss, and navigation may at times be unexpectedly delayed while they are being corrected, all of which ought to prove that practical and important work of this character should not be intrusted to the approval or supervision of inexperienced men while the work is being carried on, even though similarly inexperienced men may have surveyed or estimated or planned it in part." Isn't it dreadful! And, having accomplished miracles despite the civil service law, what would Mr. ALDRIDGE'S achievements have been if that iniquitous measure were non-existent?

——So it is upon Senator GALLINGER of New Hampshire and Representative GROSVENOR of Ohio that incompetent aspirants for Government employment are resting their hopes of breaking down the cruel fence that now keeps them out. Well, both of these statesmen are vivacious, voluble, and—alliteration suggests "vicious" for the third epithet, but perhaps it wouldn't do to use that one. Keen as our sympathy is with the incompetents, however, we gravely doubt if their chosen champions will really accomplish much. Mr. GROSVENOR'S advice was treated with almost brutal indifference by President MCKINLEY only a few weeks ago, and Mr. GALLINGER has never proved as yet the possession of enough political influence or importance to make it worth the while of his party's leaders even to snub him. The incompetents should guess again.

——Much talk was created in Italy by the candidacy of GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. This young man having attained about all the fame which careful imitation of a certain class of French novelists could give him, naturally turned to politics as a means of keeping his name and his books before the rapidly wearying public. He appealed for the votes of Pescara, and made there a discourse of which a local paper said—on the day before the oration was delivered—that "for the first time since the electoral speeches of the great poet CARDUCCI, who was never elected, a candidate for Parliament will address his electors in good Italian." Be that as it may, a big crowd assembled to hear what the pseudo decadent would say. He made a fierce attack on the present methods of Italian politics and vehemently urged his auditors to use all their energies in maintaining "the cause of intelligence against the barbarians." "If we would live," he continued, "we must put an end to the conflict existing between thought and action; we must actively conquer the place that is due to us at the summit of the social building. After the warrior, after the ecclesiastic, after the merchant, must now come the thinker. After the force of arms, after the power of religion, after the dominion of riches, must now be recognized the superiority of the caste in which are gathered the conditions of the highest mental existence." The barbarians of to-day, he said, are worse, or, at least, more vile, than those who came over the northern frontier in the days of old, for they have not even the grandeur of blind and irresistible violence, and his conclusion was: "The fortune of Italy is inseparable from the fate of beauty of which she is the mother. What have the men who have ruled over Italy for thirty years done for beauty, art, culture, for all our richest treasures, for all the most noble ornaments of the Italic spirit?" D'ANNUNZIO is now called "the Representative of Beauty," and people are wondering whether he will influence the other Deputies or whether they will influence him.

CURRENT NOTES.

A "health evangelist" who is talking in the West says that in his opinion many cases of alleged total depravity are only cases of total indigestion.

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The eager millions, more or less, who have been waiting to read the volume which is to set forth "Woman's Work in the World's Columbian Exposition" need be patient only a little longer, as its publication is promised this Fall.

* * *

The Prohibitionists of Maryland are saying that they will make an earnest and aggressive campaign for their State ticket this Fall, and, moreover, put a complete ticket for municipal officers in the field in Baltimore. They will begin their canvass in Western Maryland Sept. 15.

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The Ohio Board of Equalization has condemned the Bell Telephone Company to pay about $90,000 yearly as taxes. The board estimates that the company has 25,000 boxes in the State, yielding it $350,000 annually, and on this basis the tax is laid. It is intimated that back taxes for five years may be demanded from the company.

* * *

With the customary large anticipatory views of the Kansan it now is claimed for Jewell County of the Sunflower State that it will produce this year 12,000,000 bushels of corn. The county is but thirty miles square. It did not have a white settler prior to 1862. In 1896 it broke what is claimed to be the world's record by producing 10,710,741 bushels of corn.

* * *

A bronze statue of Queen Victoria, cast in London, is to ornament the front of the New Royal Victoria College in Montreal, Quebec. It is 8 feet 4 inches in height and bears an inscription on the base, reading: "The work of Princess Louise, 1895." The statue is given to the college by Sir Donald Smith. It represents the Queen sitting in an armchair and holding the royal sceptre.

Mr. Perry Belmont's Views.

From The Albany Argus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday last published a three-column interview with Mr. Perry Belmont, every line of which contains matter of direct, present interest in politics and which, but for the fact that it pertains more largely to the Greater New York contest, The Argus would certainly attempt to republish. Mr. Belmont is essentially a Democrat, by birth, instinct, and choice, and the events which drove him to temporary irregularity last Fall did not change his disposition to become regular again at the first possible opportunity. Withal, Mr. Belmont's reputation as a man of affairs and of wide observation gives exceptional interest to all he says, and invests with an added value his comments upon the present situation.

Among the Signs of Better Times.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

Among the signs of better times is the prosperity of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which sets a good example to the other metropolitan journals by printing only "the news that's fit to print."

NUGGETS.

An Old Man's Standard.

An old man's idea of a bright and intelligent woman is one who enjoys hearing reminiscences.—Atchison Globe.

Both Sensations Likely.

A Chicago preacher who says he has been starved out of one church and frozen out of another is now going to the Klondike, where he is likely to starve and freeze at the same time.—Pittsburg Times.

His Pledges.

"Has not Mr. M. P. Curious put up a great deal of his property with you, Mr. Threeballs?"

"Oh, yes; but he has some redeeming traits still."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Not Lost.

The fact that a Chicago bride at a recent wedding was carried to the church in a sedan chair shows how untrue is the assertion that Chicago failed to profit by its instruction on the Midway.—Chicago Record.

Bad Outlook for Them All.

Mr. Hyde—Did you know the cashier has been speculating again?

Mr. Hare—Why, he assured me yesterday that he didn't own a share of stock!

Mr. Hyde—That's just the trouble. I've learned he's short a thousand P. & Q. and the market's up ten points.—Harlem Life.

Apprehensive.

Scene—The Kiplings' home. The Kiplings at breakfast.

Rudyard, (the elder)—I thought I heard the baby.

Mrs. Rudyard—No, you didn't, dear. He's sound asleep.

Rudyard, (the elder)—Are you sure?

Mrs. Rudyard—Why, dear, you don't seem to be able to get him off your mind for a minute.

Rudyard, (the elder)—No, I don't want to. Just go up, there's a dear, and leave the nursery door open.

"What for, my love?"

"Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE BOY WHOSE PA HAS "SPELLS."

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

I've jist been down with Tommy Brown
And helpin' him to fly
A kite what his pa made for him,
Way up into the sky.
His pa lets him play all day
And have the mostest fun!
He's got a goat he drives around,
And a nawful nice air gun,
And his pa often plays with him,
And every circus day
They go to see the show, and oh
Wisht my pa treated me that way!

My pa he stays away some nights
Till awful, awful late,
And so my ma she has to set
Up all alone and wait,
And then, next morning, my but he
Does tear around and jaw,
And if I speak he strikes at me
And does the same to ma,
And when he's gone ma has to cry
Hard as she ever can—
Some day I'll take her part when I
Grow up to be a man!

I guess 'at my pa never was
No little boy at all,
For he don't never want to fly
No kites nor bat the ball—
But wunst he stood and looked at me
A long, long time, and I
Was 'fraid he'd whip me, so I had
To jist give up and cry,
And then he come and stroked my head
And didn't never speak,
But jist bent down and hugged me
And kissed me on the cheek,
And then I cried more harder
Than I ever cried before,
And, oh, I wisht that some time he
Would love me so some more!

Most other boyses pas they play
With them sometimes, but my
Pa he don't never play with me,
Nor make no kites to fly,
And I can't go to circuses
Like all the other boys,
And they are always tellin' me
How their pas buy them toys,
And their pas never punish them
Unless they're awful bad—
If my pa was that kind to me,
Oh, wouldn't I be glad!

Sometimes when he comes home at night
And I've been sleepin' sound,
He wakes me up and then I lay
And hear him stampin' round,
And then, next mornin', ma she cries
And says he wasn't well—
When I ast what the trouble was—
He's had another spell!—
I'm awful sorry for the boys
Whose pas has spells, for, oh,
When his spells come he gits so mad,
And ma she takes it so!

But if, some day, he'll only stand
And look at me again
The way he did that first time, and
Be just like he was then—
Oh, then, I won't care if he don't
Make kites for me to fly,
And, oh, I'll be so happy if
He'll only make me cry,
By bein' good to me, because
Most fun I ever had
Was when I felt so awful bad
Because I was so glad!

THE UPRISING IN INDIA

No Fighting of Importance, but the Afridis Mass Their Forces Along the Samana.

SHABKADR MEN DESERTING

Enemy's Posts Abandoned Near Hangu —The Subadar and His Mullagoris Reach Jamrud—They Broke the Enemy's Lines at Fort Lundi-Kotal.

PESHAWUR, Sept. 5.—No fighting of importance has yet occurred between the Government forces and the tribesmen who have taken part in the uprising. The enemy are concentrating at various points, and it is estimated that 17,000 of them are now on the Samana Range, but they appear loath to attack the Government troops.

It is reported that the followers of Haddah Mullah in the Shabkadr district are deserting him, and the Afridis are returning to Khyber Pass. The British troops are massing along the disturbed line, and several columns have been sent out in different directions.

A slight skirmish has occurred near Hangu, from which point a small column was dispatched and secured the districts of Ataqmir, Nawimela, and Turi. They found the enemy's posts deserted. There was some firing, but the enemy refused to be engaged at close quarters.

The Subadar commanding the Mullagori levies and forty of his company, which formed a part of the garrison at Fort Lundi Kotal, arrived at Jamrud on Friday and had an enthusiastic reception, the entire garrison turning out and cheering as they entered the town. The Mullagoris cut their way through the enemy after the capture of Fort Lundi-Kotal and marched to their own country, where they buried their dead and reassured their friends. They then proceeded for Jamrud, which they reached in safety with their arms.

ALLEGED LOYALTY OF THE AMEER.

Condemns the Mullahs and Withdraws His Troops from Outposts.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Simla saying that further evidence has been obtained of the desire of the Ameer of Afghanistan to prevent his subjects from joining in the frontier disturbances.

The British agent at Cabul submitted at the Ameer's request a written statement showing the points upon which the Government laid special stress. The Ameer replied to this statement in his own handwriting, emphasizing his previous statements that his subjects do not dare openly to take part in the fighting, but had been drawn away secretly by the Mullahs, whose conduct he strongly condemned.

Not the least doubt is now entertained, the dispatch says, of the Ameer's desire to fulfill his obligations loyally. He has issued orders that his troops be withdrawn from the disaffected districts, so that they may be kept together under the control of officers who are able to prevent them from deserting and joining in the fighting.

An important step has been taken by Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher Jang Rana Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepaul, who was forbidden the circulation in the kingdom of native newspapers which he considers seditious and hostile to the British Government. He has thus set a good example to the native states generally and to the Government of India, which is still considering measures to check seditious writing.

A TURKO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

The Sultan is Said to Agree Never to Go Against the Czar in Asia.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says he is credibly informed that the Sultan has been in direct communication with the Czar, and that the correspondence has resulted in the making of mutual arrangements by which the Sultan agrees never to use his influence against Russia in Central Asia, and the Czar pledges himself to uphold Turkish rights in Europe.

National Dress Congress at Oxford.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A number of women cyclists gathered at Kew Bridge yesterday and rode to Oxford, where they attended the dinner of the National Dress Congress, at which 600 persons were present. The dinner was presided over by Viscountess Harberton, President of the congress.

A large crowd gathered to witness the arrival of the bicyclists at Oxford. A detachment of police kept the route of the riders clear.

Barril Likely to be Executed To-day.

BARCELONA, Sept. 5.—Barril, the Anarchist, who, on Friday evening last attempted to assassinate Chief of Police Portus and Assistant Chief Teixidor as they were leaving the circus, was tried by court-martial to-day, and it is expected that he will be executed to-morrow. It is stated that two accomplices of Barril also fired at the officials, but succeeded in making their escape.

Egyptian Cotton Crop.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Alexandria, Egypt, correspondent of The Times says that the Egyptian cotton crop, just closed, has yielded 5,900,000 cantars, (about 584,-330,000 pounds,) double that of a decade ago, and over £1,000,000 in value beyond that of 1896. Accounts of the crop now beginning are entirely favorable, and indicate a total yield of more than 6,000,000 cantars.

The Vatican Denies the Satolli Story.

ROME, Sept. 5.—A formal declaration has been made by the Vatican that the statement that Cardinal Satolli has been designated by the Pope to succeed Cardinal Ledochowski as Prefect of the Propaganda is pure fiction. It is also declared that Cardinal Ledochowski has no idea of leaving his post.

French Agriculturists Meet.

LYONS, France, Sept. 5.—M. Viger, formerly Minister of Agriculture, presided at a meeting of agriculturists here to-day. In the course of the proceedings M. Viger made an address, in which he favored protection and opposed the abolition of the duties on grain.

Fierce Storms in Silesia.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Daily Chronicle's Berlin corespondent says that fearful storms have occurred in Western Silesia, and that the rivers are rapidly rising and threatening fresh inundations. Several persons have been killed by lightning and a number of farmhouses have been burned.

The Earl of Egmont Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The death is announced of Charles George Perceval, seventh Earl of Egmont. The deceased was born June 15, 1845, and succeded his uncle, the sixth Earl, in 1874.

The Franco-American Petition.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Paris giving the text of the petition sent by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris to President McKinley for the establishment of reciprocity in trade between France and the United States.

An Old Offender Arrested.

The police have in their custody James Brown, alias Eugene O'Hara, whose number in the Rogues' Gallery is 363. He was arrested yesterday morning at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street by Detectives Vallely and O'Connell of Capt. McClusky's staff, and was promptly led away to Police Headquarters. The prisoner was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court later in the day, and was remanded back to the Central Office. O'Hara, as he is generally known, described himself as forty-two years old, a railroad starter, married, and living on Bayonne Avenue, Jersey City. It is said that he is known to the police of both sides of the Atlantic as well as nearly every State of the Union.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S FUNERAL.

Buried in Philadelphia at the Side of Her Husband—Services Were Largely Attended.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Funeral services over the body of Mrs. John Drew were held to-day in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the well-known actress's remains were interred in the family lot in Glenwood Cemetery at the side of the grave of her husband, John Drew.

The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. James Miller, assistant rector. There were no pallbearers, and at the grave the reading of the committal service was the only ceremony. At both services there were large crowds in attendance. Prominent among the mourners, in addition to John Drew, her oldest son, Mrs. Hitchings, a sister-in-law; Miss Hitchings, a niece, and Lionel Barrymore, her grandson, there were present Joseph Jefferson, Denman Thompson, Francis Wilson, Sol Smith Russell, George Holland, Willie Collier, Macklyn Arbuckle, Eleanor Barry, and Fanny MacIntyre, as well as the members of most of the companies in town and nearly all the local theatrical managers. The floral offerings were lavish and came from most of the leading theatrical organizations in the country.

MRS. DREW'S BODY REMOVED.

Accompanied to Philadelphia by a Large Delegation of Actors.

The body of Mrs. John Drew was taken to Philadelphia yesterday morning from the residence of Mrs. C. F. Hitchings, a sister-in-law of the dead actress, at 108 West Seventy-fourth Street. The hearse containing the casket left the house at 8 o'clock, followed by four carriages, the first of which was occupied by John Drew and Mrs. Hitchings. The others contained some close friends of the family. There was also a coach laden with a number of floral offerings.

In conformity with the wishes of the family to have the obsequies as private as possible there were no pall bearers. The body was accompanied to Philadelphia by a large delegation from the theatrical profession.

MR. GOMPERS CENSURED.

A Labor League Rebukes Him Strongly and Trades Unions Mildly.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The United Labor League of Western Pensylvania at a largely attended meeting to-night broke into revolt against Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and adopted resolutions censuring him. The trouble originated in unkind criticism by Gompers on the recent convention of labor leaders at St. Louis. Gompers had a few defenders in the meeting, and at one time there was danger of a free fight. During the discussion on the question to take some action on the St. Louis platform, M. P. Carrick, President of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, referred to Gompers as a "plug ratted, greas ytool of capital," adding that "politicians, scheming girls, several shop workers, and people from all crafts, he said came to the relief of the miners, and their cause would have been utterly lost had it depended on trades unions and such men as Gompers.

"It is time to call a halt on labor fakirs, who sit in their offices and thank God that they are not like the poor working men of the country. Gompers is a disgrace to labor, and I believe it is high time to call down the would-be aristocrats of labor and kick them bodily out of the movement."

When President Carrick finished he was greeted with round after round of applause.

The following resolution offered by John Dykus, representative of the Typograhical Union, was adopted:

"Resolved That the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania disapprove of the utterances of Mr. Gompers for the reason that they are inimical to the best interests of organized labor, and we are liberal enough to believe that the great battle for the emancipation of labor cannot be won by trades unions alone."

It was decided to send a delegate to the Chicago Convention to be held Sept. 27, and every delegate present was instructed to urge his local union to do the same.

PHYSIOLOGY FOR ATHLETES.

Why Ices and Drinks Are Bad While Exercising—Doctors Praise Girls' Habits.

From The British Medical Journal.

Among the various discomforts entailed upon us by the hot weather is thirst, which leads to many accidents. First and most especially is the danger arising from the ingestion of ices and cold drinks, which so many people fly to directly they feel hot. Difficult as it may be to explain in precise physiological terms the evil consequences which so often follow the sudden application of cold to the mucous membrane of the stomach when the body is overheated, there is no doubt about the fact, and people would do well to remember the risk they run when they follow their instinct, and endeavor to assuage their thirst by huge draughts of cold fluids or the rapid eating of masses of iced compounds. Ices appear to be especially injurious, doubtless in consequence of the intensity of the shock produced.

Other evils, however, besides those connected with local chills are apt to arise from the drinking of copious fluids in hot weather. Drink leads to perspiration, and excessive perspiration, with the consequent tendency to catch cold, is one of the main dangers of hot weather in our changeable climate. Physiologically speaking, no doubt perspiration is one of the normal means by which the animal heat is regulated. But a man wrapped up in thick clothing is hardly in a physiological condition, and when the interstices of that clothing are full of vapor the good influence of perspiration in lowering the temperature is much lessened. On the other hand, its dangers are much increased, for the chill goes on long after the heat is past, and, unless the clothes are quickly changed, rheumatism, bronchitis, and other evils are only too apt to supervene. There can be but little doubt that the profuse perspiration which is the cause of so many dangers is greatly aggravated by drinking, and especially by drinking alcoholic fluids.

No one can watch a tennis match without noticing how the men perspire, while the girls hardly turn a hair. Some, perhaps, will say that the girls play the feebler game, but, game or no game, they exert themselves. The same also may be seen at any dance. The secret is that the men follow their instinct and slake their thirst, while the girls simply bear it. It should be remembered that thirst is the result of want of fluid in the blood, not want of fluid in the stomach, and that a pint or more may be drunk before a single ounce is absorbed. Any attempt, then, to assuage thirst by rapid drinking must of necessity lead to far more being taken than is wanted, the moral of which is that if we must drink, at least let us drink slowly.

THE ZONE SYSTEM OF FARES.

European Railways Encourage Travel by Cheapening Long Journeys.

From The London Daily News.

Following the comparatively recent examples of Hungary and Russia, Denmark has now adopted the "zone system" on all the State railways. The new system was quietly introduced during the present Summer, and to-day Denmark is probably the cheapest country for railway traveling in the world. The innovation has not been made rashly. On the contrary, it seems to be regarded as the natural outcome of railway development and enterprise in Denmark during recent years. The prices of tickets for distances over 100 kilometers are adjusted on a zone system consisting of 18 zones, the first of which extends from the 100th to the 110th kilometer. The last extends from the 676th kilometer onward to the limits of the State system. The extent of the zones increases progressively, although the cost of traversing each is uniform. Thus, while the first zone is only 10 kilometers in breadth, the 17th is over 46 kilometers.

The cost of the ticket, however, now rises very slightly in proportion to the distance traveled. Thus, while a third-class ticket for a distance of 68 miles costs 2s 8d, one for a distance of 419 miles costs only 7s 1d. The price for any possible distance beyond 419 miles—the inner limit of the eighteenth zone—is only 7s 4d. The average cost of the shorter journey would in this country be 5s 8d, or more than double the Danish price. The cost of a single journey between London and Edinburgh—only 395 miles—is 32s 8d, or four and a half times as much. Another novelty is the issue of fortnightly tickets available all over the State lines. These cost only 58s 6d, 36s, and 22s 6d for the three classes. A yearly ticket giving the same facilities costs only £27, £16 17s 6d, or £10 2s 6d, according to class.

THE KAISER TO HUMBERT

In a Speech at Homburg He Affirms the Existence of the Dreibund.

RESPONSE MADE IN FRENCH

The King of Italy Congratulates William on His Efforts to Maintain Peace, and Acknowledges the Significance of the Triple Alliance.

HOMBURG, Sept. 5.—Emperor William, in proposing the toast to King Humbert at the banquet at the Kurhaus last evening, said:

"My army thanks your Majesty for the honor of your leading a corps in the review; but not only my army, but the whole German Fatherland, greets in your Majesty an exalted Prince, a close friend of my father, and a true ally, whose presence again shows us and the world how unshakable and firm stands the Dreibund, which was founded in the interest of peace, and which, the longer it lasts, will more firmly and more deeply strike its roots into the minds of the people and bear fruit accordingly."

King Humbert replied in French. He said: "I am glad of the opportunity to give you fresh testimony of the cordial friendship and alliance between our Governments and States. Your Majesty has set your reign a noble task by devoting your constant efforts toward peace, the maintenance of which by agreements will end in the unanimous wish of our Governments and also in my most ardent desire. Therefore I shall always remain faithful to my country's mission by giving loyal support to the accomplishment of this work—the greatest and most beneficent of all for the welfare of nations and the progress of civilization."

Emperor William then conferred the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle upon Count Lanza di Bosca, the Italian Ambassador to Germany.

The toast proposed by King Humbert is considered to be so worded as to make it understood that while Italy will adhere to the Dreibund, she does not mean to impair her relations with other powers; and it was evidently his view to emphasize this fact.

During the reception King Humbert held a long conversation with the military attaché of the French Embassy.

An open-air service for the troops was held to-day, which was attended by the royalties present at the manoeuvres, and at which Emperor William announced that Queen Margherita had been appointed Chief of the Eleventh Battalion of Chasseurs, to which the Queen then made a brief address, the ceremony ending by a march past and the playing of the Italian Royal March.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

All the theatres announce Labor Day matinées for this afternoon.

E. E. Rice has bought the American rights of "The Ballet Girl," now playing in the English provinces.

Weber & Fields resumed their Sunday concerts last night at their Music Hall. The audience was very large.

Catherine Linyard, who has been playing in "The Whirl of the Town" at the Casino, broke a ligament in her left ankle a few nights ago, when dancing with Dan Daly, and will not be able to appear in the piece for two weeks.

William Parry's Opera Bouffe Company, which has been appearing for the past three weeks in "Very Little Faust," at Hammerstein's Auditorium, closed last night. Mr. Parry admitted that the engagement was a failure financially, but said the company would be reorganized and begin a Fall season's tour in three weeks.

The attendance last night at the theatres, excepting Daly's and the Herald Square, was very small. The members of the English company who will appear in George Edwardes's production, "In Town," at the Knickerbocker Theatre next month were divided between Daly's, the Knickerbocker, and Casino Theatres. In the latter two houses they received more attention than the performances did.

"Teddy" Marks, who returned from England on Saturday, has announced that he has engaged Harry de Windt, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, a brother of the Countess of Warwick, for a lecture tour in this country this Fall and Winter. The tour will begin at the Garrick Theatre on Oct. 18, and the subject will concern Alaska, its gold fields, boundaries, and the passage through the Bering Sea.

Wanted to Find the Archbishop.

Edward Green, thirty-three years of age, of 133 Third Avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Policeman Corr of the East Twenty-second Street Station last night and placed in Ward 32. It is believed that he is insane and that he had been drinking. Green acted queerly in Mrs. Eagan's restaurant, at 397 First Avenue, last night. He wanted to be directed to the Archbishop's residence, saying that he wished to reveal the whereabouts of valuable gold mines to him.

Mexican Explanation of the Fall in Silver.

From The Mexican Financier.

Recently, owing to the decline of sterling exchange in Shanghai, silver could be bought there cheaper than in London and New York. Naturally the London dealers, on noting the situation, equalized prices, but the significant fact remained that a serious weakness in the silver market of China was disclosed, the China-Japan war, so fruitful in results, is now making its influence felt in the price of silver. The first important blow at silver since the closing of the Indian mints in 1893 was the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, which, after its victory over China, felt strong enough to make the change, having the Chinese war indemnity to aid it in carrying out the currency reform plan matured by its financial experts. Now the silver market finds another adverse influence coming from China by reason of the Chinese indemnity, for China having borrowed gold in Europe to pay to Japan, must now maintain its interest there and so finds itself in quite the same position as India has long been, for that country has to place a large amount of gold in London every year to meet its charges. The silver dollar in China goes down exactly as the rupee diminished in value in India till the bold step was taken of closing the mints to silver. If China is to stop buying silver, and of late she has been practically out of the market, the Orient offers little encouragement for the white metal. To a small extent China has been of late a seller of silver.

A President's Wardrobe.

From The London Chronicle.

We hasten to borrow from a Paris contemporary the news that one of its reporters has interviewed the President's valet, and has learned that M. Faure has taken with him to St. Petersburg six trunks and three dress coats, three "redingotes," three hats, three complete suits, three "smokings," thirty shirts, eighteen handkerchiefs, two-and-twenty pairs of socks, twenty white and six colored cravats, eight pairs of dress boots, and two pairs of shoes. "It is not a great lot," calmly observed M. Etienne, the valet, "but the President will only be ashore four days, and during the four days of the voyage he will not dress."

Oceans of Beer.

From The London Daily News.

An official document recently issued sets forth some remarkable figures of the quantity of beer consumed throughout the world. The annual quantity consumed, it is stated, amounts to 17,700,000,000 litres, or quarts. Of this amount, 5,000,000,000 quarts are made in Germany; in Great Britain and Ireland, 4,790,000,000; in the United States, 3,200,000,000, and in Austria-Hungary, 1,350,-000,000.

Belgium produces and consumes yearly 1,050,000,000 quarts of beer, France 840,000,000, and all the Russias only 400,000,-000 quarts.

August a Healthy Month in Chicago.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Health officials are gratified at improvement in the public health and attribute an unusually low death rate to cool weather, stationary temperature, and generally favorable climatic conditions. The month of August had 303 fewer deaths than July. But one death from sunstroke occurred in August, while sixty-one deaths from the same cause were reported during July. The number of deaths from acute intestinal diseases showed a slight decrease. An increase is shown in the number of deaths from diphtheria and typhoid fever.

ETIQUETTE OF DIPLOMACY.

Its Mysteries and Niceties as Illustrated by M. Faure's Visit to Russia.

From The London Times's Paris Telegram.

Besides establishing a President's right to quit French soil, M. Faure's voyage is settling some nice questions of constitutional etiquette. When the Czar visited this country last October, although Parliament was not in session there was some jealousy lest it should be unrepresented at the festival and lest M. Faure should, so to speak, monopolize the imperial guest. Assuredly M. Loubet and M. Brisson had too much good sense to share this sensitiveness, but the result was that, as Presidents of the two houses, they, too, as well as M. Faure, went to Cherbourg to meet the Czar. He must have felt some surprise at seeing them, but he may have attributed their presence to some written or unwritten rule of Republican precedence. Anyhow, he amply recognized their position by calling on them in Paris. There was an idea in some quarters that they should accompany M. Faure to Russia, but this was really absurd. M. Faure alone, as the Chief Magistrate of France, could be invited by the Emperor.

The legend of "the three Presidents"—a trinity unknown to the Constitution—may be traced back to 1880, when Grévy on his first and last Presidential tour was accompanied by Léon Say and Gambetta, Presidents of the two houses. But the truth was that Gambetta had been specially invited, for the Normans were more anxious to see him than Grévy, and Léon Say simply went as "propriety," or "rode bodkin," to prevent Grévy from being manifestly eclipsed by Gambetta, who, however, as it was, did nearly all the speech-making. Gambetta's Presidency of the Chamber, indeed, appeared to give the post an importance which really belonged to the man. If people who wanted promotion or other favors went to the Palais Bourbon rather than to the Elysée, it was not because Gambetta was President of the Chamber, but because he was Gambetta. The proof of this is that so much importance attached to the Presidency of the Senate, which theoretically is superior.

Under the empire, it is true, the Presidents of the two houses were grand dignitaries, and Rouher, as President of the Senate, was ironically styled the Vice Emperor, but this was because they were nominated by the Emperor. Under the Bourbons of both branches, being elected generally by a party majority, they had no such prestige. Still less are they entitled to it under the republic, as they are elected, not for a whole Parliament, but merely for a year, though they are now almost certain of re-election. They continue, indeed, to occupy the Luxembourg and Palais Bourbon during the recess, for an emergency might arise requiring them to convene Parliament, and the outgoing President of the Chamber retains his apartments even during a general election, when no Chamber virtually exists, and consequently no President of the Chamber, but this is simply a courtesy, not a right. The republic, unlike America, has no Vice President, and in the event of a Presidential interregnum the duties devolve, not on the President of either House, but on the Prime Minister. The latter, indeed, is the second personage in the State, although in public ceremonies the Presidents of the two houses have been allowed to take precedence to him, and M. Méline is now undertaking the duties of the Elysée as well as of the Foreign Office.

Thus the Czar could clearly have had no thought of inviting MM. Loubet and Brisson. M. Faure alone personifies France. He alone was invited, and, naturally enough, takes whom he likes with him, he alone is the Emperor's guest. Even M. Hanotaux, though internationally a more important man than M. Faure, goes simply in his suite, however momentous the business which he may transact on St. Petersburg. For analogous reasons, the President's family could not have conveniently accompanied him. The family of a sovereign forms part of a dynasty, each member having a definite grade of precedence. The family of a President are private individuals. His wife, indeed, may be called in courtesy Mme. la Présidente, just as an Ambassador's wife is Ambassadrice, and as a Senator's wife might be Sénatrice. We know how German wives take a feminine suffix to their husband's sesquipedalian titles. But all this is purely honorary.

It is understood that Mme. Faure, had she been invited to Russia, would have excused herself on the ground of inability to stand the fatigue. There was an idea that Mlle. Faure might accompany her father, but, however disposed the Russian Court might be to relax etiquette for an ally, one can scarcely conceive the Empress sending a formal invitation to Mlle. Faure. The President's family, with great tact and delicacy, kept in the background during the Czar's visit. The fact is—and this is so well understood in older republics that it seems strange to have to demonstrate it in France—that, while the Chief Magistrate occupies a pedestal by himself, there are no grades below him, but all other citizens of both sexes are equal.

DOES LIQUOR SHORTEN LIFE.

English Insurance Statistics Show that Drinkers Lose Seven Years.

From The London Mail.

Mr. James Whyte, Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, desires to prove that a teetotaler, as a general rule, lives longer than a person who uses alcoholic liquor. He writes: "Nearly a quarter of a century ago Dr. William Farr, who at that time was the Medical Assistant to the Registrar General, wrote as follows:

"'The great pending experiment of total abstinence by thousands of all classes seems to show already that men can live in health without alcoholic liquors, but whether their lives are better or worse as age creeps on than the lives of their fellow-mortals the insurance offices will find out. Abstainers deserve to be watched attentively by the physiological student.'

"I have been watching them attentively, and have found that ever since the time when Dr. Farr wrote that passage evidence has been rapidly accumulating that total abstinence produces a highly beneficial effect on health and life.

"The following statistics, the substantial accuracy of which is beyond all rational controversy, are specimens of this evidence: The Independent Order of Rechabites is a teetotal working men's benefit society. It has a total membership of 142,000 and a juvenile membership of 76,000. It has been in existence over sixty years, and financially is highly prosperous. Its mortality experience, as calculated by Mr. Nelson, the eminent actuary, shows that at eighteen years of age Rechabites have an 'expectancy' of life of 50.62 years, while, according to the Registrar General, the expectancy of all males of the community is 41.90, and, according to the Institute of Actuaries' life tables, that of 'healthy males,' belonging to the well-to-do classes, whose lives are insured, and are at the age named, is 43.60 years.

"If the Rechabite figures are accepted as true, a very formidable conclusion will necessarily be drawn from them. They will be held, and rightly held, to show that all males in the country over eighteen years of age, who use alcohol, shorten their lives to the extent, on the average, of something more than seven years each."

France's Presents for the Czar.

Paris Telegram to The London Standard.

Concerning some of the numerous presents which M. Faure will take to St. Petersburg, an official of the Sèvres porcelain manufactory states that a first consignment has already been made to Russia through the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It consists of two magnificent vases, marvelously decorated and designed by Mme. Apoil. Among the principal objects yet to be sent are two delicate tea and coffee sets, the manufacture of which presented great technical difficulties, two statuettes of Catherine in Sèvres biscuit, several épergnes, and other smaller objects. The greatest pains have also been taken with two busts of the Emperor Nicholas and the Czarina. They have been manufactured after the originals by the Russian sculptor Raktowsky. All these articles have been photographed, and will be put on board the Pothuau on the 18th. The President will also take a gold wreath of olive leaves, which he will place on the tomb of Alexander III. Among the leaves and fruits are two gold medallions, one bearing the arms of Russia, with the date of the death of Alexander III., and the date of the President's visit to his tomb—October, 1894; August, 1897. The other medallion bears the effigy of the French Republic, with the inscription, "Le Président de la République Française à la Mémoire d'Alexandre III." On the gold ribbon attaching these medals to the gold olive branch is inscribed the following Latin sentence: "In pace concepta firmat tempus." This piece is exceedingly tasteful in its simplicity. The material of which it is made is rich and it is of noble shape. It is contained in an ebony casket lined with white velvet. The lid of the casket is ornamented with a beautifully chased gold plate, representing the initials of the late Emperor and the three crowns—the imperial crown, the crown of oak leaves, and the crown of laurel, with a palm leaf and a sprig of olive running crosswise. The ribbon intertwined with the crowns bears the motto, "Manet ultima coelo."

CAMPED ON NYACK HEIGHTS

First Gathering of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Its New Home.

A MOST ENCOURAGING OPENING

Belief Among the Faithful at the Camp that There Will Be a Mighty Revival During the Week—Mr. McBride's Dramatic Appeal.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 5.—"O my God, give me some soul this night or take mine!" So prayed the Rev. H. R. McBride to-night in the big tabernacle of the Christian and Mission Alliance on Nyack Heights. As he prayed his face was uplifted, with the light shining strongly upon it, tense and drawn with the passion of his prayer; his hands were spread wide, and his voice, hoarse and strained, sounded through a silence broken only by the katydids in the darkness of the woods surrounding the open sides of the structure. Far below the colored lights of boats on the Hudson moved slowly, but there was no sound from them or from the almost 2,000 persons who faced the speaker on tiers of seats rising above his head in the half light toward the rear of the auditorium.

The first Alliance convention held on the new camp ground on Nyack Heights opened to-day, and the preachers have come to their work full of fire and energy and determination. The meeting to-night was intended to arouse the religious fervor which is expected to become more intense during the week and to culminate next Sunday in an outburst of enthusiasm and zeal like that which brought $65,000 in offerings to the altar at Old Orchard recently. The Rev. A. B. Simpson, who lives at Old Orchard, is leading here. He opened the services this morning with a sermon on "Ascending the Heights," appropriate to the surroundings and the occasion, but the real work was begun to-night, and Mr. Simpson will be held in reserve for the supreme and final assault upon the hearts which may remain obdurate.

Work of Great Scope.

Last April the idea of establishing a permanent home and headquarters for the alliance at the crest of the great hill overlooking Nyack and the Hudson was suggested. The last touches are being put now on a plant, the value of which is estimated at $250,000. It includes the Missionary Training Institute, a building three stories high, with room for 300 students; the Berachah Home, where students, missionaries, and alliance workers will live; a large printing and publishing establishment, the tabernacle, the camp ground, cleared in the forest, and complete gas, water, and sewage systems. The enterprise was begun and has been continued and paid for, Mr. Simpson says, by faith. "We used money as we got it, and when we needed more it came; sometimes one way and sometimes another, but it always came." The work will be continued on faith. The alliance has no endowments.

There were more than a thousand people on the grounds when the tabernacle bell rang for the first meeting this morning. Some of them are in tents. Many others occupy rooms and take their meals in the institute and the home. A large proportion of them are from New York, but every part of the country is represented. The South sent a large contingent, and there are missionaries from the Soudan, China, Arabia, the Congo, India, and Japan. The purpose of the alliance is pioneer work. It includes members of nearly all the Protestant churches and volunteers for fields which are already occupied by Christian missionaries, pushing deeper into the slums at home and further into the wilds and deserts abroad than anybody else. It has an enrolled membership of more than 200,000 and over 300 missionaries are at work, and claims a constituency of two millions. All the people here were delighted with the number present on the opening day at the new place. After the meetings to-day and to-night there was a general expression of the feeling that the week will be a memorable one.

A Remarkable Appeal.

Mr. McBride's address was on the pardon of the penitent thief on the cross. It was preceded by music—stirring Gospel hymns, the measures of which swept far out among the hills, through the woods, and into the white moonlight beyond them. He talked for nearly an hour—first of infinite mercy and the ease and quickness of penitence and forgiveness, then of the danger of postponement. As he pleaded for souls to come tears poured from his eyes and he illustrated his meaning in dramatic gestures, on his knees on the platform, lifting his hands in threatening, gathering up the skirt of his long black coat as he called the Almighty to witness that he had told the truth, had given what might be for some the last warning, and cleared his skirts of the blood of those who refused to heed, who might die before another day, without hope and without God. It was just after he had reached this climax, when the hush among the people was deepest, that he made his prayer: "Give me some soul to-night, or take mine."

Then the choir began to sing very softly "Calvary, oh, Calvary." During the address the deep hum of amens had followed each telling sentence. Now there came from various parts of the tabernacle echoes of the preacher's prayer and agonized calls upon Christ to save—to give souls.

Great Things Expected.

When the meeting dispersed the people whispered among themselves as they walked away through the paths among the trees, where the moonlight fell in white patches, that there will be a great outpouring of the religious spirit, that all the conditions are right, that the right chords have been struck at the beginning.

There will be services at brief intervals from 6:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. every day during the week. The Rev. John Robertson, D. D., of Scotland, is expected to-morrow. Among other workers will be the Rev. F. L. Chapell of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Simpson, formerly of St. George's Church, New York, and the only Episcopalian among the clergy, the Rev. Stephen Merritt of New York, the Rev. F. H. Senft and wife of Philadelphia, and others equally prominent.

The atmosphere is all religious. There are a hymn and a prayer before each meal. In the times between services the Alliance people break into groups and improvise prayer meetings or discuss points in theology, or relate religious experiences. They are apparently determined that here on the heights they shall be uplifted above the world, and the things of it during the week of the encampment.

Coney Island's Season Closing.

The Coney Island amusement caterers have made preparations to entertain a large crowd to-day. Most of them complain that the season has been disastrous, and nearly all will close their places during the week. Labor Day is practically the end of the Coney Island season, and the liquor men will close that they may surrender their tax certificates and obtain the rebate of $50 allowed for each month of the unexpired term of the certificate. The police anticipate a great crowd to-day, and the force has been doubled.

Vail Had the Klondike Fever.

Ernest Vail, seventeen years of age, son of Charles M. Vail, a well-known resident of Port Richmond, Staten Island, left his home early yesterday morning, and Mr. Vail fears he started for the gold fields of the Klondike. Since the Klondike stories have been published the boy has been reading everything he could find about them. Mr. Vail found a pickaxe, a frying pan, a rubber coat, and a heavy woolen blanket secreted in the barn Saturday, and they were gone yesterday. The missing lad is tall and well built, and looks older than his years.

A Long-Lived Family.

From The Chicago Record.

A burial permit was issued Sept. 2 by Dr. Heckard, statistician of the Health Department, for the interment of Mrs. Mary O'Brien, who died Wednesday at 115 Newberry Avenue at the age of 102 years, her death resulting from old age. Mrs. O'Brien, a native of Ireland, comes from a long-lived family. Her mother lived to the age of 105 and two of her brothers lived to be 102 years old.

Michigan Woman Commits Suicide.

OWOSSO, Mich., Sept. 5.—Miss Millie Comstock, a music teacher, committed suicide here to-day. She wrapped herself in a blanket saturated with oil, and set it on fire. She had been in poor health for some time and preparations were being made to remove her to the Pontiac Asylum.

WONDERS OF MEMORY.

Famous Feats of Recollection, Apropos of a Recent Recitation for Twenty Continuous Hours.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

"The people of Sondrio have been treated to a wonderful exhibition. Prof. Edoe recited the whole of Dante's 'Divina Commedia' in twenty continuous hours, without being prompted and without making a single mistake. The recitation lasted from 6 P. M. one afternoon to 2 P. M. next day." So says our correspondent at Rome, on the best authority, no doubt. But Sondrio is a very long way from the capital, and the statement of a trustworthy eye witness might be desired. Few mortals have a larynx so robust that it will bear the strain of reading aloud for twenty hours, to put the effort of memory aside. Not a single mistake, too, even at the end, when the hero must have been feverish from want of sleep! We really must abate some details of the marvel as told. But the main fact, that Prof. Edoe can repeat the "Divina Commedia" from end to end is not incredible. Macaulay made the casual remark that he thought he could restore the text of "Paradise Lost" if by evil fate all copies should be destroyed, and it is tolerably certain that he did not exaggerate. There is no reasonable doubt that the Rhapsodists who held forth at street corners in Athens often knew the Iliad by heart. Xenophon represents a young man boasting that he could repeat both "Iliad" and "Odyssey." In fact, there is a legend at Eton, not altogether baseless, we understand, of a boy called "Homeric Wright," who matched that antique youth at the beginning of the century. We are not prepared to state the length of these several epics, but it may be safely alleged that all of them together do not equal the "Dschangeriade," the national poem of the Calmuks. According to Bergmann, it has three hundred and sixty cantos, each as long as a book of the "Iliad," and a traveling company of bards, six in number, will go through the work. One of their apprentices will recite twenty or thirty cantos. Then there is the Finnish "Kalevala," which students of philology and folk-lore regard with such interest at present. Many of them could tell us the length to a verse without reference, but surely it is twice as long as Dante's masterpiece.

It is not to be disputed that a good many thousand persons up and down the world can repeat the Koran from end to end. The evidence is too strong for doubt. One is tempted to cavil at the assertion that some of them do not know Arabic. There must be bounds to human memory, and that seems to go beyond them. But Mr. Schuyler, United States Consul in Turkestan, alleges that he personally knew a Seyd who was not only able to perform this feat himself, but, more than that, his two daughters and his grandson rivaled him. They understood the meaning of any passage by its place in the text, but not a syllable of the words. Gen. Kauffmann reports a like instance at Samarkand. He heard of a young Mullah who could take up any "cue" in the Koran and proceed to the end of the volume from that point, if desired. Russian officers declared this flatly impossible, and Kauffmann summoned the prodigy. He did all that was reported. Then an officer asked him to translate some passages. "How can I?" he answered, "It's Arabic." The youth did not understand even his cue—the sound was his only guide. One needs all the authority of a Consul and a Viceroy to credit these stories. They make the recitation of the Koran by persons who know what they are saying quite a commonplace. It is told that Zobeideh, first wife of Haroun Alraschid, kept a hundred slave girls in her palace, each of whom knew the sacred book by heart. Their sole occupation was to repeat it, and ten went on duty every day. "So the palace hummed like a wasps' nest," says the chronicler. We obtain quite another view of Zobeideh's character from "The Arabian Nights."

There is a pleasant Indian story on this theme. Mahmud of Guzerat, a great conqueror and a great man, was told by a Mullah that he who learns the Koran by heart will be able to redeem seven generations of his ancestors in torment. The King sighed, wishing he had a son who would thus efface his many sins. Young Prince Muzaffar overheard him, and forthwith began to study. In two years he could repeat the whole, but his eyesight was ruined. Muzaffar succeeded to the throne, however, and his long reign was the halcyon time of Guzerat. It is likely that many a pious Moslem falls blind in the effort.

Those of us whose memory is no better than their neighbors', are not without comfort if they look for it. This is one of the faculties which weaken as civilization spreads. The stupidest savage has a good memory; it is easy to find one whose powers seem beyond belief. The present Rajah Brooke tells how he gave notice to forty-five chiefs of a fine imposed upon them for conspiracy. Each occupied a different village. The fine was computed upon the number of warriors accredited to each, and the chief was at liberty to dispute the assessment. Thus the messenger had to recollect the names of forty-five persons and forty-five villages and connect the pair of facts. Then he had to recollect a series of forty-five amounts and connect them also. Further, to justify the assessment he must be able to state how many warriors the Rajah assigned to each chief. The fortman summoned to perform this duty acknowledged it a "twister." The long list was read over to him three times, and he demanded three rehearsals on different days, but the very first time he made no mistake. A month his tour lasted, and not an item was forgotten. One of the most astounding memories which history records belonged to Addison's daughter by the Countess of Warwick, and she was so nearly an idiot that the Court of Chancery appointed guardians for her.

Italian Longevity.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Supported by the newspaper Don Chisciotti, a subscription has been opened, the result of which is to be divided between those who on Jan. 1, 1900, will have seen three centuries—that is to

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
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Orders executed in any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on desposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
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FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
SERIES A
Pennsylvania Company
GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT.
TRUST CERTIFICATES.
Secured by Covenant of the Pennsylvania Company and Pledge of Fifty Thousand Shares of the Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Aggregating at Par Five Million Dollars, ($5,000,000,) and by the GUARANTY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On behalf of ourselves and associates we have purchased the entire issue of these certificates, of which we now offer for sale $3,500,000 at the price of 103 and interest from Sept. 1st, 1897, subject to previous sales and to advance of price without notice. Temporary receipts will be given until engraved certificates are ready for delivery.
WE RECOMMEND THESE SECURITIES AS AN INVESTMENT OF THE HIGHEST CLASS, AND WILL EXHIBIT COPIES OF THE DEED OF TRUST ON APPLICATION AT EITHER OF OUR OFFICES.
The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,
Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
Union Trust Company of New York,
No. 80 Broadway, New York.
August 25th, 1897.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
80 BROADWAY,
New York, September 3, 1897.
To the Stockholders of the
Virginia Midland Railway Company:
Referring to the offer heretofore informally made by this company to issue its preferred stock in exchange for stock of the Virginia Midland Railway Company, on the basis of 70 shares of Southern preferred for 100 shares of Virginia Midland, notice is hereby given that this offer will be withdrawn on September 30, 1897.
Holders desiring to make the conversion must do so before September 30, 1897, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER, President.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ROBERT EMMET DUNHAM, plaintiff, against JOHN A. DERAISMES, Francis J. J. Deraismes, Amelia F. Dunham, Emma J. Storey, Maria L. Combs, Martha J. Deraismes, John L. Deraismes, and Edward J. Deraismes, children of Edward J. Deraismes, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated May 19, 1897.

SAUNDERS, WEBB & WORCESTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office No. 35 Nassau St., New York City.

To Francis J. J. Deraismes, Amelia F. Dunham, Emma J. Storey, Marie L. Combs, Martha J. Deraismes, John L. Deraismes, and Edward J. Deraismes, children of Edward J. Deraismes: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice Supreme Court, dated the 20th July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated August 7, 1897.

SAUNDERS, WEBB & WORCESTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. au9-1aw6wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Though a holiday here, to-day may make new quotations for American stocks in the markets abroad. There were, indeed, predictions among Wall Street men yesterday that interesting developments might be expected in London transactions.

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The most notable feature of the market at the close of the week just passed was the profit-taking movement. While there was no diminution of the buying power, there was an evident disposition on the part of numerous small speculators to turn paper profits into cash and avoid the risk of carrying stocks over the two holidays. Such conservatism as this during the past three months several times before strengthened the position of the market and helped along the upward movement. The speculators who have sold out have become buyers again on any slight recession, and have thrown upon the market a great lot of buying orders, much to the disgust of the bears.

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The transactions in stocks last week almost reached the greatest aggregate rolled up in any week during the present advance, being only a little more than 200,000 shares below the total dealings in the week of Aug. 14, when the sales ran up to 3,478,640 shares. The past week's dealings aggregated 3,210,385 shares, against 1,983,485 in the previous week, and 2,114,837 in the week of Aug. 21. The number of issues dealt in equaled that of the record week of Aug. 14, the exact number being 182.

***

St. Paul led in point of activity, 329,162 shares being dealt in. Sugar was second with 222,149, Burlington third with 119,888, and Tobacco fourth with 119,782. Rock Island was traded in to the extent of 102,547 shares, Louisville and Nashville 101,175, Atchison preferred 100,273, Chicago Great Western 90,888, Western Union 90,358, Missouri Pacific 95,936, Reading 85,526, Reading first preferred 80,099, Northern Pacific preferred 79,215, Pacific Mail 77,260, and Omaha 74,980.

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Bonds also increased considerably in activity, the total being $19,550,070, against $15,582,600 in the previous week, and $10,037,100 in the week of Aug. 21.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	5	Nat. Lead	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Am. Sug. Refs.	6⅜	Nat. Starch	3
Am. Tobacco	3⅜	Nat. Starch, 1st pf.	6
Am. Toacco pf.	1	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	7
Balt. & Ohio,	1⅛	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Can. Southern	2⅜	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	1
Chi Gt. W. pf. B.	3¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Chicago Gas	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
C., I. & L. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	6½
Chi. & East Ill.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	5⅛	2d pf.	1¼
C., C. & St. L.	3	N. Y., S. & W.	1
C., M. & St. P.	2¾	Norfolk & Western	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2⅜	Norfolk & West. pf.	5⅝
C., R. I. & P.	2¼	North. Pac. pf.	1⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	5¼	O. R. & Nav.	6⅞
Consol. Gas	9	O. R. & Nav. pf.	6⅜
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pacific Mail	3⅜
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1⅞	Penn. R.	1¼
Detroit Gas	1¾	Peo. & East.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	2⅛	Pitts. & Wes.	2½
Flint & P. M.	1⅜	P., C. C. & St. L.	1
Flint & P. M. pf.	5⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Fort W. & Den. City	8⅜	Pullman Car	6¼
General Electric	1	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Gt. Northern pf.	10	Reading 2d pf.	1½
H. B. Claflin	1¾	Rio Grande West.	⅞
Iowa Central	2¼	Rio G. West. pf.	4½
Iowa Central pf.	4¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	2¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3⅜
Laclede Gas pf.	1	St. P. & Duluth	3½
L. E. & Western	4¾	St. P. & Omaha	8¼
L. E. & West. pf.	2½	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Louis. & Nash.	1⅞	Tenn. C. & I.	3
Met. Traction	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Mich. Central	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	1½
Minn. & St. L.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2⅜	Wabash	1¼
Minn. Iron	1½	Wabash pf.	2⅞
Mo. Pacific	4	Western Union	2⅛
Mobile & Ohio	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Bay State Gas	2¼	Kings. & Pem.	1
Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	1½	Peoria, Decatur & E.	1
Delaware, L. & W.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Missouri P. col. g. 5s	4
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1½	Morris & Essex 1st	2½
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1⅜	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½
Cent. Ga. 1st in.	1	N., C. & St. L. con.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	National Starch 1st	2
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Col. Mid. Con. 4s, 1st assessment paid.	1½	Northern Pacific 1st	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, t.r.	1	Northwestern con.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s	3½	Oregon Imp. 1st	2½
Detroit Gas 5s	2	O. R. R. & N. con. 4s	2⅜
Dal. & Waco 1st	1	Peo., D. & E. 2d cfs.	1
Erie gen lien	1	Reading gen.	1
E. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	5½	Rio Grande W. 1st	1¼
Ft. W. & Den. C. 1st	5¾	Stand. R. & T., un.	1
Iowa Central 1st	2	South Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Iron Mountain 5s	1⅜	T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Iron Mt. 1st stamped.	2	T. P. col. tr. 4½s	1
Kan. & T. of T. 5s	1½	Wabash 2d	3½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½	Wabash deb., B.	3
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1½	W. N. Y. & P. gen	1
Missouri Pacific con. 3½	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook Elev. 1st, t. r.	1	O. & M. Spg. D. 1st	1½
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st, con.	1	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	1⅛
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1	Union Elev. 1st, t. r.	1

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last Sept. 5, 1896.
Adams Express	157	157	157	143½
Am. Cotton Oil	26⅞	20¾	25¾	9⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	80½	74⅜	79⅛	48
American Bank Note	43	43	43	..
Am. Spirits Mfg.	15	13⅜	14⅛	5¾
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34	32⅜	33	16
Am. Sugar Refs.	150½	148½	155¼	114¼
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	119	116	117½	103¼
American Tobacco	96¼	91½	94⅞	64
American Tobacco pf.	113½	113	113½	..
Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	38	21
Atch., Top. & S. F.	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	..
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	34½	33¼	33½	25½
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	12⅝
B. & O. Southwest. pf.	6	6	6	..
Bay State Gas	16	13	13⅜	16½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	33⅜	31⅜	32	21
Brooklyn Union Gas	121⅜	121	121½	85
Brunswick Co.	2¼	1½	1⅞	..
Canada Southern	60¼	55¼	58½	45⅝
Canadian Pacific	72⅜	71	71	..
Central Pacific	14½	14	14	..
Ches. & Ohio	27⅛	25⅝	26½	13⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	99¼	96⅞	98¼	66
Chi. & East. Ill.	51	48	51	37½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	101	100¼	101	..
Chicago Gas	105⅞	102	104⅝	59¼
Chicago Great Western	18⅝	17	18	6
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	36	35	36	..
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	29	24¾	27⅝	..
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	99	94⅜	98¼	69¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146	144	146	127
Chicago & Northwest	127½	120½	126¼	99¼
Chi. & Northwest. pf.	165	165	165	145
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	93	90	92⅝	59⅞
C., C. C. & St. L.	40⅜	36	39½	25
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	85	83¼	83½	..
Cin., Ind. & Louis.	13	12	12½	..
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	38¼	35½	36⅝	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1¼	1	1	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	5	4½	5	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	26½	21¼	26½	19½
Col. & H. C. & I.	7	7	7	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.	6¼	5¼	5¼	15
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	19	16	19	53
Consolidated Ice	40⅜	38½	39⅞	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	87	86¼	86½	..
Corsolidated Gas Co.	198⅜	190	198⅜	146½
Delaware & Hudson	120⅝	119	120	121
Del., Lack. & Western	162½	158⅜	161½	156
Denver & Rio Grande	13½	13	13½	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	49½	47¼	49	43
Des Moines & Ft. D.	13	11½	13	5½
Detroit Gas	44¾	40	44¾	22
Duluth, S. S. & A.	4	3¾	4	4
Ed. Ill. of N. Y.	125	124¼	125	90
Erie	18⅝	17⅛	17½	13½
Erie 1st pf.	43¼	41½	43¼	30½
Erie 2d pf.	24	23	24	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	72	67½	71¼	..
Ft. W. & D. C.	117	115	115⅞	..
Flint & P. Marquette	14¼	13	14	..
Flint & P. Marquette pf.	43¼	38	42½	..
General Electric	39½	36⅝	38⅛	27¼
Great Northern pf.	141	131	141	..
H. B. Claflin Co.	98	96¼	98	..
Illinois Central	107¼	105½	107	89⅞
Illinois Steel Co.	50	49	49⅜	39½
Iowa Central	13¾	11¼	13½	7¼
Iowa Central pf.	41⅜	38½	41⅜	25
Kanawha & Michigan	8	8	8	..
Kingston & Pembroke	1	1	1	..
Laclede Gas	49⅜	46	48⅜	21⅜
Laclede Gas pf.	96	94	94½	..
Lake Erie & Western	22⅜	18½	22⅜	16
Lake Erie & Western pf.	77	71½	76½	64⅜
Lake Shore	178	177	177½	145½
Louisville & Nashville	63⅞	61¼	63⅝	40½
Manhattan Con.	107½	105¾	106¾	83¼
Metropolitan Traction	125	122	124½	33
Mexican Central	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
Mexican National ctfs.	1⅞	1½	1½	..
Michigan Central	110¼	107¼	108⅞	90¼
Minn. & St. Louis	29¼	24⅜	28	15⅜
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	88	89	69¾
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60¼	56⅜	60¼	38
Minnesota Iron	60	59	60	48
Mo., Kansas & Texas	15⅜	14⅜	15¼	10⅝
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	37	35½	36	22¼
Missouri Pacific	40	36¼	39⅝	19½
Mobile & Ohio	32	30	31⅞	..
National Lead Co.	39	36⅝	39	21½
National Lead Co. pf.	106¼	105½	106½	82¼
National Linseed Oil	22	21	21	15
National Starch	13	9½	13	..
National Starch 1st pf.	76¼	75	76	..
National Starch 2d pf.	45	35	42	..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

years; wheat was superabundant, and therefore cheap. In 1896-7 the article became much less abundant, the supplies, as we have seen, not equaling requirements without the aid of a large drain upon what are termed reserve stocks. In the present season, taking it as a whole, wheat promises to be relatively scarce—a fact now generally known and appreciated by farmer and merchant alike. Hence the necessity of a higher level of values in order to obtain that which is required. It is, of course, idle to talk of a famine or famine prices; it is simply a question of a comparative scarcity of wheat as opposed to the superabundance which reigned throughout the seasons of 1892-5, when 20s. to 30s. was the value, while in the present year the legitimate value ought to be 35s. to 40s. per quarter. There was, however, no need to jump to this point at once, as the markets have done, with the result that a natural reaction has taken place."

The American market's fascination for The Statist is shown in other ways. It bulls Norfolk and Western, and gives prominence to the following:

"Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Co. of New York have been recommending the American investor to secure over 5½ per cent. yield by purchasing Central of Georgia Railway 5 per cent. consolidated gold bonds at price 94 per cent., and Messrs. Branch of Richmond write us indorsing the recommendation, which we call attention to. The Central Georgia line is now 1,523 miles, and, including the results of working the Savannah Line of steamers, its income has been:

Year to June 30.	Mileage.	Net Income.
1894	1,416	$1,991,056
1895	1,416	1,884,393
1896	1,454	2,167,308
1897	1,488	2,147,056

Income	$2,147,056
Interest on funded debt	$1,523,900
Other deductions	318,077
Total deductions from income	1,841,977
Surplus	$305,079

"The present company took over the property in November, 1895, and about $200,000 of the surplus of $305,079 is applied to clear off back taxes, which have been in litigation, and receiver's obligations."

All this is so inspiriting—The London Statist as a fresh convert is so much an encouragement—that it seems charitable to suspect that the controlling editor who is converted must have some soulless subordinate who, elsewhere in the same issue, and in the middle of two or three columns of figures, insinuates the following:

"While we believe that during the next six or twelve months a considerable revival may be witnessed in the United States, a renewal of distrust and stagnation is to be apprehended as soon as the present exceptionally favorable conditions of the foreign grain markets to give way to a more normal and possibly an adverse position of affairs."

Two Summer Months.

Summer transactions have far exceeded all precedents in former like months; indeed, have surpassed the dealings of any equal period in the history of the Stock Exchange. What has been the change in prices during two months will appear from the following quotations for the leading active stocks on July 2 and Sept. 1:

	July 2.	Sept. 1.	Advance.
At., Topeka & S. F.	12½	15½	3
Canadian Pacific	65	72	7
Canada Southern	50	55	5
Central of New Jersey	85	96	11
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	26	9
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	98	14	16
Chi., Milwaukee & St. P.	83	95	12
Chi. & Northwest	117	121½	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	75	91½	16½
Chi., St. Paul & Omaha	64	82	18
Del., Lack. & Western	158	161	3
Illinois Central	98½	105½	7
Michigan Southern	171	177	6
Long Island	45	45	10
Louisville & Nashville	51	61	10
Minnesota & St. Louis	20½	25½	5
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31½	36	4½
Missouri Pacific	19½	39	19½
N. Y. Central & H. River	102	109	7
N. Y., Ont. & Western	15	18	3
Norfolk & Western pf.	29	39	10
Rio Grande Western	20½	22½	2
St. Louis & Terre Haute	60	61½	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	22½	28	5½
Southern Pacific	15½	21½	6
Wabash pf.	15	22	7
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	128	157	29
American Tobacco	77	95	18
Chicago Gas	94	103	9
General Electric	34	38	4
National Lead pf.	99	106	7
Pacific Mail	30	36½	6½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24½	32½	8
Western Union	85	94½	9½

In every case but one of these thirty-four stocks there has been an advance in prices. The average rise has been about 8¼ points. On eight stocks the advance has been below 5 points, and on sixteen stocks between 5 and 10 points. Considering the great excitement in the market, and the magnitude of the transactions, the rise thus far realized can hardly be regarded as very extraordinary. It is certainly far from sufficing to restore values to the normal level that existed before the great depression set in; and very far from corresponding to the great restoration of agriculture, of industry, and of commerce, upon which the country has now entered. This brief comparison shows that great recuperation is now in process. The advances that have been realized, however, make it the easier to resist the rising tendency; and hence each fresh rise is sharply contested by the "bears." During the past week they have been courageous sellers, but have had to pay for their temerity.—Henry Clews.

NEW ENGLAND PARTICIPATES.

Says The Boston Globe:

"The boom is surely here. That is, right here in New England.

"A prominent official of the Boston and Maine system, in conversation with The Globe yesterday, stated that, for the first time, he felt positively assured that the improved business conditions that started with dollar wheat in the West had finally reached New England, and are being shown in concrete form in the shape of increased earnings by the local roads.

"Going more into details, the official said that freight earnings of the Boston and Maine system for the first time in months are beginning to show a small gain over the corresponding period last year, with the outlook for the future exceedingly encouraging.

"Passenger earnings, he said, were probably averaging just about the same as a year ago, with some increase in the purely Summer tourist business, but the net results of the big railroad company's operations is such as to give distinct encouragement to those who have its interests in charge."

MR. HOUSMAN IN BOSTON.

The following discovery has been made by The Boston Herald:

"It has been clear that a mighty power was operating in the stock market, a power backed by faith and resources of wealth and intellect, and it has been believed that that power found expression, in part, at least, in the orders executed by Broker Housman of New York. Lately he has been among the most conspicuous persons on the floor of the New York Exchange.

"As the story goes, a syndicate of ten members, mostly rich brewers, put up $50,000 to $100,000 each to operate in the market. James R. Keene and the Benedict boys were given charge of the speculation, and Housman, who was a friend to several members of the syndicate, was given more or less of the buying orders, other brokers being employed to sell. The syndicate made a great success of dealings in Sugar, and closed out the pool at a large profit.

"Since then members of the pool as individuals, or in smaller combination than formerly, have kept on trading and given the same broker many buying orders.

"Other opinion is that Standard Oil people were back of Mr. Housman. Whatever the backing, the buying has been a power in the market."

CHICAGO OPINION.

F. G. Logan.—Omaha is simply taking its place in 4 per cent. dividend ranks. Northwest is going higher. Rock Island is a purchase on all set-backs. We look for a sharp rise in General Electric, and the coal stocks will do better. Tobacco will soon sell above par. The buying of Sugar is confident; the Rockefellers own many thousand shares.

Jamieson & Co.—The undertone of the market has been strong, with buoyancy in spots. The advance in Northwest reflects the increase in Omaha, of which the former road holds control. The old story of adjustment preferred dividends started in connection with the advance in General Electric. The Vanderbilts are all strong, without special explanation; simply shows switching of interests from Grangers to general market. They are talking as high as 5 per cent. for Rock Island, which seems unreasonable.

Breese & Cummings.—Talk of 4 per cent. quarterly dividend on Sugar, also that there is a handsome surplus to be divided among stockholders; further, that the Standard Oil is to have representatives in Board of Directors.

J. H. Wrenn & Co.—Reading issues more favorable, and news predicts early settlement of coal strike. Railroad earnings continue excellent.

King, Alward & Co.—The general market continues to show bull leadership, noticeably in the low-priced shares. They look to be a buy on all moderate declines, and, barring accident, the market will seek a higher level.

Jamieson & Co.—The impression prevails that some big interests in the market have been liquidated, for, in spite of general bull talk, prices for the real market leaders don't advance. The loan crowd is full of stocks, and we hear of fairly big houses that are offering to loan stocks as high as 2 per cent. With money only 1 to 1½, this is significant. There is still talk of an extra dividend on Sugar, but it seems to have been started by the course of the stock. The Manhattan deficit for the year was because part of the time 6 per cent. was being paid on stock. The 4 per cent. rate will show a surplus.

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his regular financial review in London Truth (just received here) Mr. Henry Labouchère says regarding American stocks:

"What would the silverites have said at the time of the Presidential election when Bryan's eloquence was busy in extolling bimetallism and the charms of silver, if any one had predicted to them that in August, 1897, this precious metal would drop to 51⅞ cents in New York, as against the price on the day of the election, Nov. 3, 1896, of 65 cents?

"Whenever the price of wheat rises to 100 cents, or $1, this is taken to spell exceptional prosperity for the United States, and, although there have been rumors of injury to the crops during the last week or so, it is evident that the approximate estimates recently current will be pretty well maintained. There is obviously great temptation for the circulation of rumors of damage to the crops, when thereby a further rise in grain and a decline in railroad stocks can be effected, and I give our American cousins credit for being past masters in the art of manufacturing reports to influence the markets.

"How important these splendid crops must prove for the Granger or grain-carrying roads need not be insisted upon. The leading Granger stock dealt in on this side is St. Paul, and this system will evidently benefit very largely. The Milwaukee Road is already reporting excellent traffics, and the increase for the second week of August was again $53,000. For the fourth week of July the company broke the record for that period, the return having been $903,058, or an increase of $92,182 as compared with the same week last year. Once in the history of the company have its earnings exceeded a million a week in August, and in 1892 that figure was passed three times in the Fall, and, strange to say, in the fourth week of October, in the years 1892 to 1896, earnings were over a million, but never have they approached as near a million in July as in this year. This simply demonstrates the great recuperative ability of the company, and betokens what to expect when the enormous Spring wheat crop moves to market, which it will do much earlier this year than heretofore, owing to the large foreign demand for that cereal. It is a little early just now to say what action the Directors will take on the question of increasing the dividend rate, on account of their ultra-conservatism. That it should be made larger is the judgment of the pubic, for the reason that the company earned 13 per cent. on the stock during the past two years, and only paid holders 8 per cent.; besides the future outlook for business in the Milwaukee territory justifies the belief that the company this year will at least earn 10 per cent. on the stock. In view of the splendid coming returns assured by the crop situation, some of those best able to judge look for a rise to over par in the near future. Traffics of many of the other roads have also shown remarkable increases. In fact, splendid traffics are assured all round."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	278	278	278
3d week Aug.	$10,590	$9,991	$11,140
From Jan. 1	315,373	336,613	342,784

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Aug.	$185,533	$160,566	$197,160
Month	575,615	525,159	576,082
From July 1	917,131	856,734	1,073,905

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

Mileage	340	340	334
4th week Aug.	$77,315	$95,795	$88,714
Month	291,085	296,964	275,014
From July 1	619,538	610,290	1,082,887

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTH'N—

Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
3d week Aug.	$98,299	$78,940	$93,515
From Jan. 1	2,412,224	2,649,722	2,230,420

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
4th week Aug.	$834,000	$596,000	$538,000
Month	2,175,000	1,839,000	1,670,000
From Jan. 1	13,902,117	13,815,432	10,771,270

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—

Mileage	545	521	521
4th week Aug.	$84,800	$83,600	$91,800
Month	294,475	296,531	288,213
From July 1	565,776	605,380	638,504

DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—

Mileage	112	112	112
3d week Aug.	$2,896	$2,007	$2,091
From Jan. 1	93,433	71,164	53,140

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	588	588	588
3d week Aug.	$36,063	$37,542	$26,394
From Jan. 1	970,940	1,337,126	1,137,873

FLA. CENT. & PENINSULAR—

Mileage	940	940	940
3d week Aug.	$33,623	$32,369	$29,230
From Jan. 1	1,558,531	1,406,445	1,261,432

FT. WORTH & DENVER CITY—

Mileage	469	469	469
3d week Aug.	$28,708	$11,878	.....
From Jan. 1	663,378	546,264	.....

FT. WORTH & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Aug.	$5,623	$3,052	.....
From Jan. 1	174,290	177,161	.....

GEORGIA—

Mileage	307	307	307
3d week Aug.	$24,340	$22,328	$22,390
From Jan. 1	902,815	858,194	722,111

GRAND TRUNK—

Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
3d week Aug.	$400,042	$407,412	$381,493
From Jan. 1	11,563,252	11,349,385	10,754,419

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Aug.	$119,919	$99,711	$83,042
Month	388,838	257,487	230,645
From July 1	501,947	487,732	434,638

INTEROCEANIC—

Mileage	531	531	531
2d week Aug.	$51,900	$46,540	$38,200
From Jan. 1	1,615,663	1,396,627	1,465,802

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	509	497	497
4th week Aug.	$48,932	$42,211	$43,959
Month	161,070	129,754	172,884
From July 1	294,887	250,705	296,377

KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—

Mileage	194	194	194
3d week Aug.	$6,092	$1,999	.....
From Jan. 1	135,477	60,793	.....

KEOKUK & WESTERN—

Mileage

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is scheduled for to-day:

On the premises, at 2 P. M., by Jere Johnson, Jr., executor's sale, 182 lots on Ocean Parkway, Avenue L, East Seventh and East Eighth Streets, Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, . . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS, . . . $2,000,000

A. A.—FOR SALE.
The following very choice and superior
PRIVATE DWELLINGS:
233 West 72d St. Size 21x63½x102.
Elegant new American basement, with side light all the way up.
233 West 72d St. Size 21x63½x102.
Superb 4-story and basement, with full dining-room extension to 3d story.
403 (new 503) West End Av. Size 30x46
N. W. CORNER OF 84TH ST. Beautiful 4-story basement and attic corner house; 7 bedrooms.
THESE are for sale for cash or mortgage only, and can be purchased for less than present cost. Watchman on premises.
CHARLES BUEK, ARCHITECT AND OWNER.
109 WEST 42D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Choicest location; elegant four-story House; every modern improvement; price $65,000. Particulars of THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

REAL ESTATE WANTED

A.—A.—WE MUST HAVE THREE AND FOUR story houses for waiting customers. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished, very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Av., or JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—A.—A very desirable four-story high-stoop House, 25 feet wide, 44th St., near Broadway.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 West 30th St.

$2,000.
FOR RENT.—Very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Avenue, or JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall Street.

FOR RENT.—Several very attractive, modern houses below Park, $2,000 to $2,400; one Bachelor Apartment, $500. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

A LARGE LINE OF WEST SIDE HOUSES AND flats; all prices. OPEN LABOR DAY.
STEVENS, 93d St., cor. Columbus Av.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

The Park Madison,
25 Madison Avenue,
OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE PARK.
Elegant apartments; beautifully decorated; all modern improvements and conveniences; restaurant, with superior cuisine. INSPECTION INVITED.

ELEGANT CORNER APARTMENTS; 50 FEET; overlooking Stuyvesant Square; 10 large rooms; all improvements; hot air heating; hall boys. 330 East 17th St.; see janitor.

$36.—New Flats; newly furnished; six rooms and bath; exceptionally fine. Apply 54 West 98th St., or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.; reference.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE Bachelor Apartments, 21 West 30th St.; two rooms and bath; steam heat; unfurnished. Apply THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

THE EVELYN
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Arrangements can now be made for two choice housekeeping apartments; also for several three and four room suites, without kitchens; restaurant on the premises.
F. DOVALE, Superintendent,
Northwest corner 78th St. and Columbus Av.

THE MAJESTIC,
St. Nicholas Av. and 145th St. Finest apartments up town. All fire-proof. Passenger elevator; electric light; refrigeration; no ice needed. Moderate terms.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM
5th Av. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

GERLACH HOTEL.
(FIREPROOF.)
27TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
Several family apartments for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the season or year. Meals American or European plan. Call or address,
CHAS. A. GERLACH.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished corner apartment, eight rooms and bath; all cheery, sunny rooms; rent $65. Apply Janitor, 103 West 55th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS for rent, 26 West 61st St.; seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supplied; elevator; $900. Apply to THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

SANITARY APARTMENTS
50 TO 58 WEST 98TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; hardwood channel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; with or without steam heat; attractive for small families.
JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St., or 54 West 98th St.

THE COLUMBUS,
60 AND 68 MADISON AV.
Eight to ten room apartments; steam heat; elevator; hall service; rent, $1,500 to $2,000.
Apply to THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 West 30th St.

Attractive all light apartments to let,
RENTS $800-$1,000.
Portsmouth, 38-44 West 9th St.
Elevator all night; hot water supplied.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 176 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A1 APARTMENT TO LET IN
THE NORTH PORT, cor. 108d St. & Manhattan Av.
THE SOUTH PORT, cor. 102d St. & Manhattan Av.
6 and 7 large, light rooms.
Fire-proof halls and stairs. Hall service. Also,
428 AND 430 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 81ST ST.
5 and 6 extra large, light rooms. All these have Hardwood trim, steam heat, gas ranges, hot water supply, tiled bathrooms, separate toilets.
Apply on premises or of owner
CHARLES BUEK 109 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Satisfactory Enumeration
of the advantages of the elegant modern brick and stone houses on the Estate of John Lefferts, near Prospect Park, in the beautiful Twenty-ninth Ward, would require a large space. The artistic architecture and beautiful environment must be seen to be appreciated. Get prices, HENRY W. SHERRILL, Manager, 13 Willoughby Street.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
offers very attractive homes at quite moderate rents; Houses, 12 rooms, all improvements, choice location; beautiful grounds; rent $550; several others $350 to $450. stables.
JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

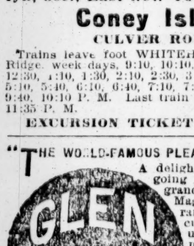
NEW BUILDING,
29 TO 33 EAST 19TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
One loft, two offices, and ground floor in this new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly finished building.
Apply to janitor of building, or to
S. P. JAYNE & CO.,
234 W. 23D ST. 55 LIBERTY ST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.
Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5.50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10 70 P. M. Additional Trains on Race Days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; 1:00 P. M. Parlor Car.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.
Rockaway Beach.
Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:00, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P.M.
Exc. from 34th St., 40c.; from Brooklyn, 30c.; East New York, 25c.
Coney Island.
CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.



A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage; rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Fein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St., piers 8 & 45, 7:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 5:30, 3:30, 4 P. M. So. 5th St. Brooklyn, 8:30, 9:5, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 P. M. East 23d St., 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11:00 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 11: 0 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 2:15, 3:30, 5:30, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MOST RELAXING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
NO MORE DELIGHTFUL TRIP THAN THIS
FOR
LABOR DAY.
Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; to Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.
CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, aged 22, as chambermaid; will be highly recommended by present employer. A. N. Dolobran House, Haverford, Penn.

Cooks.
COOK, &c.—By respectable girl to cook, wash and iron, or housework in small family. 316 Lexington Av., 38th St., former employer.

Day's Work.
DAY'S WORK.—Woman to go out cleaning or washing; first-class reference. Mrs. Lehrson, 348 East 65th St.

Lady's Maids.
LADY'S MAID, &c.—French, experienced lady's maid and dressmaker; good seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; city or country; reference. Marie, Box 39, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.
LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; do ladies', gent's, or family washing; best references. Mrs. Burke, 534 3d Av., one flight up.

Washing.
WASHING.—By woman to take home ladies' and families' washing; reference. Halpin, 226 West 67th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen
COACHMAN.—By a coachman; fifteen years' reference; experienced in all branches; last employer seen. D. Johnson, 220 East 57th St.

Gardeners.
GARDENER and FLORIST.—Well up in the growing of flowers and vegetables; indoor and out life; experienced; on gentleman's place; single; 30; German descent; willing and obliging. best of recommendations. Gardener, Box 192 Times.
GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no family; of long experience in all branches of garden work, under glass and outside, and in general caretaking of private place. William Cameron, care Lockner, 301 East 110th St.
GARDENER.—By a practical gardener; understands glass, vegetables, lawns, and ornamental gardening; Scotch; married; no children; references. Gardener, Box 154 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A SOLICITOR WANTED TO SECURE ADVERTisements for a New York paper. Address K, L. S., Box 101 Times.
BUTLER.—A first-class butler, with best of city references. Call at 608 5th Av., Tuesday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock.
COACHMAN.—A first-class coachman, with best of city reference. Call at 7 East 53d St., Tuesday morning, between 9:30 and 10:30.
WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel; salary $780 and expenses; reference; enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.
Delightful Excursion on above schedule for
LABOR DAY.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting with morning trains for mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 30 minutes later, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamer connects on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north. Note—Monday, Sept. 6, same as Sunday.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOAT from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM Kaiser., Tu., Sept. 28, 7 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
CHEAP TO PARIS, HAVRE.
Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM Haver, Sat. Sept. 25, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Kensington.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Sept. 30, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiser W. II, Nov. 13, 10 AM †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also Steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Sept. 16, 10 AM A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM F. Bismarck, Oct. 14, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE—by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Furnia, Sept. 11, 7 AM Phoenicia, Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 8 PARIS.....Sept. 29
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon Westernl'd, Sept. 22, Noon
Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A.M.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

1898—WINTER TOURS.
S. S. Pretoria, S. S Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
For Windward, West India Islands.
S. S. FONTABELLE...Friday, Sept. 10, at 3 P.M.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor de luxe seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Aurania, Sept. 7, noon Servia, Sept. 21, noon
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Campania, Sept. 18 10 AM Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Monday, Sept. 6
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Sept. 8
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Sept. 10
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Sept. 11
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES WHO REQUIRE SERVICES OF specialist may consult Dr. BLINN, sanitarium 177 W. 47th St., (B'way.) Hours, 10-1 and 3-4.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliff, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M. and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
***9:15 A. M., 4:45 P. M.** daily. (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
***7:55, 8:15** A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
***10:25, 10:30** A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
***10:25, 10:30** A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
***1:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:35 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
***12:25, 12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
***12:55, 1:15** P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
***1:25, 1:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
***3:55, 4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
***4:55, 5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
***5:55, 6:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
***6:55, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
***7:55, 8:30** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
***8:55, 9:00** P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 201, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 81 West 116th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex, Sun., 1:

STUBBORN FIRE IN COTTON

Marine and Land Engines Fight It for Hours at the Fall River Line's Slip.

FORCED TO SINK THE LIGHTER

Towed by a Fireboat Over to the New Jersey Shoals—Hundreds of Eastbound Passengers Witness the Spectacle.

Firemen fought an obstinate cotton fire for three hours on board a lighter in the Fall River Line slip, in the North River, at the foot of Murray Street, yesterday afternoon. Although five or six fire engines and two fire boats turned all their force upon the flames, as a last resort the lighter, with its cargo still smoking, was towed over to the Jersey City flats and sunk. The damage is estimated at between $20,000 and $30,000.

The cotton arrived on a Morgan Line steamship on Saturday night from New Orleans and Texas, and was consigned to the East. It was compressed and cleaned, and the bales were much smaller than the ordinary bales of cotton. As the manifest has not yet been received at the Fall River Line pier, the names of the consignees are unknown.

Early yesterday morning the cotton was loaded upon the lighter Mystic of the Manhattan Lighterage Company at the Morgan Line pier, No. 37, and towed into the Fall River Line slip, beside the freight steamer City of Fall River, by which it was to be taken East. There were several coal barges in the slip also, so crowding it that it was possible to step from one boat to the other.

Nick Lorenzo of 264 Furman Street, Brooklyn, was the watchman on board the Mystic, and according to his story he carefully inspected the cargo at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Some boys whom he did not recognize were sitting on the tarpaulin covering the cotton, and he drove them away. He then descended into the cabin of the lighter.

On the other side of the pier was the Fall River steamer Puritan, with steam up, waiting for the sailing hour of 5:30 o'clock. Many passengers were already aboard, and one of them, who would not give his name, was on the upper deck. He said that about 5:30 o'clock he was watching a number of boys seated on the cotton on the lighter smoking. After a moment he noticed by the side of one of them smoke curling up from the corner of a bale. He shouted to them to push the bale overboard, but instead of so doing, as soon as they saw the smoke they jumped up and ran away.

The smoldering spark sprang into a blaze immediately, and ran through the inflammable bale covering in an instant. Several other passengers were attracted to the spectacle by this time, and they all shouted with the first one. This brought Lorenzo from the cabin, but by that time one side of the cargo was ablaze.

When the first fire engine arrived all the cotton appeared to be on fire, and the dense smoke made it almost impossible for firemen to approach from the land. The fireboats New Yorker and Zophar Mills came up, and as the wind came from the west their crews worked in comparative comfort. A second alarm was sent in for engines, and Fire Chief Cruger soon after arrived. Twenty streams of water were turned on the rapidly charring mass, and preparations were made to protect the other boats and the neighboring sheds.

The surface fire was soon extinguished, but the flames in the interior still persisted. Thousands and thousands of gallons of water were poured into a fissure in the cargo until not a sign of smoke remained. Hardly had the hoses been directed elsewhere before the fire broke forth anew in the water-soaked cotton, and the labor of the firemen had to be repeated.

The upper decks of the Puritan were crowded with passengers who looked directly across the low shed upon the burning mass of cotton. The New Yorker had six streams of water in play at once, the Zophar Mills five, and the wrecking tug William E. Chapman two, while from almost every window of the new iron pier shed fronting on West Street came streams from the land fire engines.

Even this force of water did not extinguish the flames. As a last resort the New Yorker hitched fast to the Mystic, and with the assistance of the Zophar Mills towed her out into the river and across to the opposite shore. Even while doing this, the New Yorker directed all its streams upon the Mystic's cargo. The lighter was beached on the flats and her cargo was thrown into the water. As much of it as is worth saving will be picked up after the fire inside the bales shall have ceased.

Foreman Carpenter of the Fall River Line pier said that the loss caused by the fire would amount to $20,000. He didn't know whether there was any insurance on the cotton or not. Its total value was between $30,000 and $40,000.

TWO FIREMEN INJURED.

One Crushed by an Elevator in a Washington Street Storehouse and His Injuries Serious.

The two upper floors of the five-story storage warehouse at 465 Washington Street were ruined early yesterday morning by a fire, which started from an unknown cause on the fourth floor, and two firemen, while combatting it, were badly injured by falling through a hatchway. One of them, Jacob Eckes, thirty-one years old, of 161 East Fourth Street, attached to Engine Company No. 27, received such injuries to his spinal column that his recovery is at least doubtful. John Devanny, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 30, living at 347 West Forty-third Street, had a rib broken and received a severe scalp wound. He will recover. Both are at the Hudson Street Hospital.

Patrolman Artemas W. Bossard of the Leonard Street Police Station discovered that the building was on fire at 7:20 o'clock A. M. Two alarms were rung. The contents of the building, which is owned by T. M. Stetler, were very inflammable, it being used for general storage. The firemen had much difficulty in fighting the flames. There is only one narrow stairway, and along this the hose was dragged with great effort and considerable danger.

Chief Lally of the Fifth Battalion, with several men of Engine Company No. 27, mounted to the third floor, and ordered Fireman Eckes to open a window. Eckes stepped on a hatchway cover, and, unknown to him, an elevator, which had been left at the top floor, descended and struck him with full force on the head, crushing him to the floor. He would have been killed at once had not the hatchway cover, upon which he had been standing, given away. This collapse precipitated him to the floor below, and the elevator, owing to some unexplained cause, stopped in its course midway between the two floors, thus saving his life for the time, at least. He was carried out unconscious by his comrades. Shortly afterward, Assistant Foreman Devanny fell through the same hatchway from the fourth floor.

The fire was confined to the two upper floors, but the contents of the floors below were drenched with water. The total loss is estimated at $85,000, $10,000 on the building and $25,000 on its contents.

Bavarian Volksfest Closed.

The 24th annual Bavarian Volksfest, which began at Sulzer's Harlem River Park a week ago, closed yesterday morning, much to the regret of the many celebrants who thought they could stand several days more of the rollicking fun they have had while the affair was in progress. From an early hour in the afternoon until late Saturday evening Bavarians from every part of the city and the vicinity came trooping in. Games, dancing, and speechmaking were the order of the day and night, and the various singing societies represented gave impromptu concerts. It was long past midnight when the last strains of the brass bands in the Casino and the park put a close to the festivities. It is estimated that nearly $5,000 was realized for the benefit of the Bavarian Volksfest Verein and the affiliated societies.

Carr Beat His Father-in-Law.

The wife of James Carr, a machinist, living at 743 Park Avenue, Williamsburg, complained to her father, John McCarthy, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., that her husband was not treating her properly. On Saturday night McCarthy met Carr at the Park Avenue house, and upbraided him. Words led to blows, and Carr's head was cut open with a cup, and McCarthy was cut and bruised in several places when Mrs. Carr summoned the police. The old soldier was taken to St. Mary's Hospital and Carr was locked up. In the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday Justice Kramer held Carr for examination.

BETRAYED BY THEIR CLOTHES.

Stolen Goods Found on Well-Dressed Men Arrested for Stealing a Ride.

Thomas Jones, twenty-one years old, of Chicago, and Peter Schwarz, thirty-one years old, of Cincinnati, were arrested Saturday night at the Central Railroad Station in Jersey City for stealing a ride on a freight train. As they were dressed in new suits and carried heavy valises it was thought they were able to pay their fares. The valises were filled with fancy goods and jewelry, which appeared to be part of the stock of a country store. They were held on suspicion, and the police of the towns along the line of the road were notified.

Edward D. Purcell, a merchant of Phillipsburg, N. J., called at Police Headquarters last night and identified the goods. He said his store was entered some time Friday night by thieves, who first gained access to the cellar and then cut through the floor. The prisoners will be sent to Phillipsburg for trial.

FELL DEAD FROM HIS WHEEL.

Abraham Moss Succumbed to Apoplexy Brought on by Overexertion and a Cold Drink.

At about noon yesterday, just as the crowd of bicyclists on Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, was thickest, a rider was seen to throw up his hands, reel, and fall from his bicycle. When other bicyclists who sprang from their wheels and ran to his assistance reached him he was dead. He was Abraham Moss, thirty years old, of 100 North Third Street, Williamsburg. He was a beginner, and was on his first long ride. He and Louis Benzinger of 84 North Third Street had planned a run to Jamaica.

At Glenmore and Lincoln Avenues Moss punctured his tire, and was obliged to get off and have it repaired. The wheel was taken to a repair shop, and while waiting the men went into a store and drank cold lemonade. Moss was overheated, and the cold drink affected him so that he could not mount his wheel. Benzinger helped him into the saddle and gave him a push. He had not gone fifty feet when he fell.

Ambulance Surgeon Phillips declared death was due to apoplexy, brought on by the strain of the ride and the cold drink taken when Moss was overheated.

CHASED INTO THE RIVER.

A Steamship Fireman Drowned While Trying to Escape Two Policemen.

James Veitch, a fireman of the Cunard steamship Etruria, was drowned in the North River at the foot of Clarkson Street, at 10 o'clock Saturday night while fleeing from two policemen. With the officers close at his heels Veitch in his haste missed the gangplank and went overboard with a scream for help. According to the testimony of two eye witnesses the policemen hurried from the pier in the darkness, making no effort to save the life of the man whom they had been chasing.

No report has yet been made by an officer of the police force of the chase and drowning to the Charles Street Station, in the precinct belonging to which the affair occurred.

At 11 o'clock Capt. John Ferguson, Fireman Alexander Morrison, and George Schiver and David Williams of the steamship Etruria reported the drowning to Acting Captain Petty at the Charles Street Station. An investigation followed. Schiver and Williams testified that they saw Veitch running down the pier with two policemen close behind him. It was very dark. Veitch turned into one of the gangways to get aboard the ship and missed his footing. A scream and a splash were heard, and the officers turned back and hurried away.

At midnight the men of the precinct who had returned from their posts were formed in line. Schiver and Williams picked out Policeman John Flynn, and said that he was the man immediately behind the fireman when he went overboard. Morrison picked out Policeman Bernard A. Feist, whom he believed that he saw walking away from the pier soon after the drowning, although he could not positively identify him.

The watchman at the pier testified to seeing an officer dash past him and another some distance behind in pursuit of Veitch. He and others made an effort to save the drowning man, but could not. They saw his head come above the water for a moment, and then disappear. The policemen were not near, he said, when the attempt at rescue was made.

Policemen Flynn and Feist denied having given chase to any one or to knowing anything about the drowning. Acting Captain Petty entered charges against both of them on the testimony given by the men from the Etruria. They are accused of having failed to make an effort to rescue Veitch, as their duty required, and of having failed to report the case at the station.

The body of the fireman was found yesterday morning in the river near where the drowning occurred by Capt. William McCullough of the canalboat Tessie. It was sent to a Jersey City morgue, where it will be buried in the Cunard Company's burying ground. Veitch was an Englishman, and had a wife and several children in Liverpool. Capt. Ferguson of the Etruria had very little to say about the matter, but was indignant that the policemen who pursued his fireman did not make some attempt to rescue him.

Acting Captain Petty yesterday wrote out a report of the charges against Flynn and Feist, and the results of his investigation, and forwarded it to Acting Chief McCullagh. A further investigation yesterday showed that Fireman Veitch was engaged in a fight at the corner of Clarkson and West Streets when an officer appeared and started after him. Policeman Flynn was covering that beat at the time.

CHILDREN WERE TURNED AWAY

The Hall Crowded at the Final Hebrew Free School Entertainment.

Some 500 children gathered in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, yesterday to witness the entertainment provided for them under the auspices of the Hebrew Free School Association.

Long before the doors were opened an eager throng of little ones lined up at the two entrances of the institute seeking admission. In less than five minutes after the word to enter was given the hall was filled. Many children had to be turned away, much to their chagrin.

This was the eighth entertainment that has been given this Summer for the benefit of the east side children, whose only opportunity to amuse themselves without resorting to the streets has been this weekly treat. That it has proved a success is attested by the fact that every Sunday there are a great many more applicants for admission than can possibly be accommodated.

Yesterday's programme delighted the children. It opened with a mandolin duet by C. Rosenfeld and M. Barris. Dave L. Edison, who is known as "The German Senator," sang several topical songs, and Prof. Siden, the prestidigitateur, executed some amazing sleight-of-hand feats.

The arrangements were in charge of Fred Barris.

THE SILVERWARE DISAPPEARED

Three Men Who Moved Samuel Cline's Furniture Arrested.

Samuel Cline of 276 Grand Street on Saturday last hired Hermann Miller of 65 Avenue C, a driver in the employ of William Dieterle of 147 Chrystie Street to remove his household goods to 10 St. Mark's Place. Miller engaged George White of 144 Chrystie Street and William Adrian of 210 Chrystie Street as helpers. In addition to the regular fee Cline gave Miller a folding bed and other pieces of furniture as a gratuity.

When Cline began to straighten things out on Saturday night in his new home he discovered that a bundle which had contained one dozen silver teaspoons, one dozen silver dinner spoons, one dozen silver knives and forks, one silver soup spoon, one silver fish spoon, and three silk dresses belonging to Mrs. Cline, all valued at $300, was missing. Cline informed the police of the loss, and Detective Morris Cohen of the Eldridge Street Station arrested Miller and his helpers.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday Magistrate Flammer held White and Adrian in $1,000 for examination to-morrow afternoon and paroled Miller on his own recognizance to appear at the same time.

ONE MAN'S TRAGIC FAILURE

Why and How Andrew Ronalds Went from Bright Hopes and Ambition to a Suicide's Fate.

STERN TRUTH FROM HIS WIFE

Now She Returns to England to Marry Another Man—Romance of Real Life Unraveled in a West Side Tenement.

For nearly three years fragments of this story have been lying around McCormick's tenement and in the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh Street, west of Tenth Avenue, neglected and forgotten by their owners.

They acquired an especial valuation last week, however, when a certain event happened, and accordingly all the fragments were brought forth, refurbished, and fitted together, at the meetings of the owners in hallways, on the front steps, and upon the roof.

Somewhere in the suburbs of London thirty-five years or more ago one Andrew Ronalds was born. The father was a respectable tradesman in moderate circumstances and gave this son a fair education in the school of his neighborhood. In some respects the boy was clever, and he made a good impression and was much praised; but somehow even in his schooldays, when it was all summed up, it was found that he just missed doing anything. Bright in his classes, energetic, ambitious, hopeful, he was usually picked out as a prospective prize scholar. But examinations always resulted in the selection of some one else for honors, and the consequent relegation of the favorite to the rear.

It was the same way after his youth had been spent, and he was employed in a counting house in the city. For a time his employer was vastly pleased with him. He was so quick to learn his duties, attentive, and observant. Many things were promised of him. But after several years he remained a clerk; he somehow failed to meet the highest expectations.

From Change to Change.

By this time Ronalds had grown to manhood. He was undersized, of a sallow complexion, with weak blue eyes. Nature had rendered him unfit for athletic sports, but he was popular at the "unions," and was known favorably as an advocate of extreme radicalism. Of himself and his own ultimate success, he had never a doubt. With his talents and energy, he was bound to succeed, he thought, and it was only the partiality of his superiors that allowed other men to pass him in the office. When the passing had become monotonous, he made up his mind that his talents lay in lines other than those of the counting house, and he accordingly tried something else. He showed up very well at first in the new business, and many were his dreams of success. At last, he exclaimed, he had started aright.

Ronalds married about this time the daughter of a railway porter. She was tall, strong, and ignorant. When he began paying her attention she was flattered by the notice of "such a gentleman," and straightway became cold toward a young railway striker who had been her devoted admirer. She married Ronalds because it raised her, she thought, in the social scale. He married her because it flattered him to be reverenced as a superior being.

The elevation in the social scale meant to the wife merely a shifting of hard work from one shoulder to another, with uncertainty added to her usual practice of strict economy. Somehow the young man did not succeed in his new occupation. He fretted, became impatient, and at last changed again. He spent even less time in this new occupation than in the other, and in the course of a year essayed two other lines, the last of which was that of a billiard marker

He Comes to America.

Some one whispered to him one day of America, and immediately his soul took fire. America, the land of splendid opportunities, absolute equality, and realized hopes! He wondered he had never thought of it before. His wife, now burdened with the care of an infant, still retained her faith in her husband's ability and still reverenced him. She couldn't understand, however, why it was the world should conspire against him.

Ronalds's father raised enough money to send his son and family to this city, and, with that buoyant spirit the young man emerged from his humble boarding house to begin the battle in the New World. He had not much difficulty in getting employment as a bookkeeper at first, for he had good letters of recommendation, and his actions prepossessed men in his favor. His salary was larger than ever before, the prospects for advancement were more immediate, and his wife's economy enabled him to lay by something. His letters to his friends at home were almost incoherent in their expressions of pleasure at his change.

One day he came home with a pale face. It needed but a word to tell his wife—he had lost his position. But his sentiments were of anger, and not of sorrow, for he bitterly railed at the "office politics" and "pull" that had ousted him to give another man a chance. That was the beginning of the end, and the old London life was lived over again.

Beer and Idle Dreams.

In the meantime he had become a frequenter of the tables by the side of the bar. When he had nothing to do he could be found seated at one of them, industriously reading the thumbed and torn newspapers. He also learned the phrases "bloated bondholders," "ring," "Wall Street plunder," and when he had company he was much given to ringing the changes on them while he discoursed upon what "this country was coming to." Consequent upon his habits, money became less plentiful with him, and the young wife, now with two children, learned what "dispossess" meant.

Five years ago they moved into McCormick's tenement, fifth floor, back. There was no much to move from, but the hopes and ambitions of Ronalds still led him to believe that in a single night he could change the weather-worn brick tenement into a palace. His coat then was out at the elbows, his trousers were frayed, and it was very seldom that he earned anything for his family. Even in basket of clothes never. Once in a while his wife became impatient now, and would scold him in strong, hearty English. But he would suddenly think of a scheme, and then would paint its possibilities in such glowing color that the tired woman would go back to her washing with renewed courage.

But the schemes would never realize, and at last, one night, instead of buying food for his family with some money that his wife had given him, he returned home and confessed that he had spent it with some friends. He had done this because one of the men had a scheme to make them all rich. He was beginning to tell her of it when the look in her face stopped him.

Into the Outer Darkness.

Neighbors say that what she told him that night was not delivered in a loud tone of voice, but was earnest. All they know is that at last the door opened and Ronalds came out in the hallway. Some one was there and saw him as he leaned against the doorpost and faced a woman with white cheeks and bright, glistening eyes. Neither spoke for a moment, and then the man rested his head on his uplifted arm and said, wearily: "I guess you're right, my girl—it's all been a failure." Then he went slowly down the stairs, out into the street, and turned toward the river.

This story was revived last week because Mrs. Ronalds, who has been living at McCormick's ever since her husband's body was found, three years ago, started with her two children for England. She is really good-looking now, and before going confided to her best friend, McNeeley, that her return was not unlooked for by the "driver" of an engine on one of the big railways over there.

KEEPING OF LABOR DAY

No Parade of Trades Societies This Year, but Great Diversity of Sport.

PICNICS, FESTIVALS AND GAMES

The Central Labor Union, the Central Labor Federation, the New Irish Brigade, the United Hibernian Societies, and Others to Have Outings.

For the first time in many years Labor Day will not count among its features a big parade. When this was prophesied last year, many persons were loath to believe that the one day set apart for the laboring masses by the laws of the State would not be characterized by processions of trade unions. To-day, however, there will not even be the semblance of a parade. Labor leaders have decided that it would be wiser for the workingmen to spend the day in recreation and enjoyment rather than march for many miles through the hot, dusty streets under the broiling sun.

In anticipation of this state of affairs, the amusements provided for the people are this year more numerous and of far larger scope than they ever were before, and ample opportunity will be afforded to pleasure seekers to indulge their various fancies.

The programme for to-day includes outings, festivals, picnics, games of every description, athletics, racing, shooting, baseball, rowing, yachting, golf, and wheeling.

Outings and Festivals.

Central Labor Union, grand picnic at Silver Lake Park, Tompkinsville, S. I.; games and races.

Central Labor Federation, picnic at Noll's Schuetzen Park, Boston Road, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; shooting, games, and balloon ascension.

The new Irish Brigade, composed of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, of this city, the Second Regiment of Brooklyn, and the Separate Companies of Yonkers, Staten Island, and other places in the vicinity at Sulzer's Harlem River Park; athletics.

Patrick Divver Association at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point; games.

Delaware Club, summernight's festival at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

New York Caledonian Club at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn.

People's Choral Union and People's Singing Classes at Laurelton Grove, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

United Hibernian Societies at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue; games.

Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association at Urbach's Park, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, at Metropolitan Park, Brooklyn.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn.

Athletics.

District Assembly, Knights of Labor, at Baldwin Park, Jersey City—Foot races.

Mamaroneck Athletic Club — Athletic games.

Scwaren Land and Water Club—Tennis tournament, naphtha launch races, and yacht races.

Baseball.

Montclair Athletic Club against All-Scholastics of Philadelphia, at the club grounds, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Cuban Giants against Orange team, at Orange Oval. Two games, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Trotting and Pacing.

Fleetwood.—Trotting and Pacing—Marion Mills, without driver, to try to lower record of 2:04¾.

Rowing.

Middle States Rowing Association—Annual regatta, Harlem River.

Citizens' Regatta—Communipaw, New York Bay

New York and Brooklyn Naval Militia—Harlem River.

Yachting.

New York Yacht Racing Association—Regatta at Gravesend Bay.

Larchmont Yacht Club—Races.

Gravesend Bay Yacht Club—Special races.

Red Man No. 2 against A. Y. C. boat, off American Model Yacht Club house, South Brooklyn.

Shooting.

Marksmen and Sharpshooters—At Creedmoor, L. I.

Companies G and H, Ninth Regiment—At Creedmoor.

Handicap Shoot—At Elkwood Park.

New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club—At Woodlawn.

Empire Gun Club—At Old Mill.

Cricket

Staten Island against Germantown Zingari—At Livingstone, S. I.

Paterson against Kearney—At Paterson, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

Cake Walk and Watedmelon Contest—At Madison Square Garden.

Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club—Opening.

HOW BOTTO EXPLAINS IT.

He Had Sent Money to Cover the Check to His Divorced Wife.

William Botto of Louisville, Ky., who was arrested Saturday afternoon at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street charged with having uttered a worthless check, was arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Court. He was committed to the Tombs to await the arrival of requisition papers from Kentucky. The alleged bad check was drawn on the Louisville Trust Company and was for $35. It was made payable to Frank C. Benjamin of Philadelphia.

Botto is said to be the son of the backer of the Louisville Baseball Club. His mother, who was sent for when he was arrested, was present in court. She talked to him for a minute and then burst into tears. She went later to the Tombs to see him.

While in court yesterday Botto said: "I have been in the habit of drawing checks against the Louisville Trust Company, although I never had an account there. I would wire the old man that I had drawn a check and he would make it good. The money in this present case was sent on by me to my first wife, who failed to deposit it, as I directed."

Reilly Discharged and Rearrested.

John P. Reilly, a West Farms hotel keeper; William Franklin of 449 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Frank Ernest of 159 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, who were arrested for disorderly conduct on Friday night at West Farms, were arraigned in Morrisania Police Court yesterday. There was a fight there, and in it Policeman Shields was bitten in the hand. He charged Reilly with doing the biting, but this was denied, and as the policeman had no corroborating witnesses Reilly was discharged. Shields, however, procured a warrant for Reilly, and he was rearrested on a charge of felonious assault, and the hearing set down for Wednesday. Ernest was fined $5, and Franklin was discharged.

Alleged Gambling House Raided.

The police of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, raided an alleged gambling house at 97 South Portland Avenue, yesterday morning. George H. Schoenfeld of 331 Third Avenue and Max Schoenfeld of 97 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested, charged with keeping a gambling house. Eight other men who were found in the house were arrested for gambling. Poker chips and cards were found in the place. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court this morning.

Suabian Saengerbund Volksfest.

The Suabian Saengerbund began its twenty-first annual Cannstetter Volksfest at Wissel's Ridgewood Park yesterday afternoon. The festival will continue to-day, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and will close next Sunday. In addition to the musical festival, the society will as in former years have an industrial, agricultural, horticultural, and live stock exhibition.

For to-morrow we have a choice little bargain.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LOWLY'S SENSITIVE HORSE.

Wouldn't Pull the Wagon Until Gillis, Who Had Arrested His Master, Got Out.

Bicycle Policeman Gillis wheeled alongside the wagon driven by Daniel Lowly, a peddler, of 321 East Sixth Street, on Eighth Avenue, Saturday night, and told Lowly his horse was going too fast. Lowly replied by urging the horse still faster. The policeman made a grab at the reins and the horse stopped, reared up and came down with his fore foot on the bicycle, throwing the policeman to the asphalt and wrecking the wheel.

Gillis scrambled to his feet and looked at the tired, quiet-looking horse. Then he picked up the pieces of his wheel, threw them into the wagon and told Lowly he was under arrest. Lowly made no attempt to get away, and offered to drive the policeman to the station house.

Here the horse again asserted himself, and despite pleadings, commands, and punishment he refused to move while Gillis sat in the wagon. A crowd gathered and made remarks and offered advice. "Maybe he's geared too high," suggested a wheelman, recognizing the uniform of the policeman.

"Oh no," answered another, "he's just waiting for a pacemaker."

Tired of waiting for the horse, Gillis got out of the wagon to lead him. Then the horse, as if satisfied, started on a trot for the Twentieth Street Police Station, and was standing patiently waiting when Gillis arrived out of breath and temper to make a charge of reckless driving against his master. Lowly paid a two-dollar fine in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

OCEAN TRAVELERS ARRIVE.

Return of the Ohio, After a Seventy-Day Excursion Cruise—The Governor of Bermuda Here.

The American Line steamship Ohio, which has been on a seventy-day excursion in northern waters, returned yesterday. She sailed July 6 for Southampton, and thence visited the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe Islands, Iceland, North Cape, and places of interest in Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, and Germany, covering a course of 12,932 miles. The passengers were delighted with their trip.

The Ohio fell in with the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, at Trondhjem. The Ohio dipped her colors, and the band on the Emperor's yacht acknowledged the salute by striking up "The Star Spangled Banner."

The conclusion of the cruise was saddened by the loss of a sailor, Adolph Kahn. He was standing on the railing of the promenade deck when the vessel was off Fire Island hauling in an awning, when a gasket carried away, and he fell into the sea. The vessel was stopped as soon as possible and a boat was lowered, but the sailor had disappeared beneath the surface far astern before it could reach the spot.

Among the excursionists on the Ohio were Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Annable, Mrs. Matthew B. Baird, the Misses Baird, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brackenridge, Col. William H. Chesebrough, Charles M. McCrea, W. E. McNeal, F. C. Runyon, Mrs. Clementine B. Runyon, the Misses Runyon, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Sawyer, Charles L. Semmes, Dr. Samuel G. Tracy, the Misses Tracy, and Mrs. John Vanderpoel.

Dr. Bishop, the physician of Mrs. McKinley, who supposed he was a citizen of the United States because of his participation in the war and had never taken out naturalization papers, had difficulty in getting a passport when he left on the Ohio. The matter was finally arranged so that his passport was forwarded to Southampton by a fast steamer, and he secured it on his arrival there.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, which arrived yesterday, had among her passengers Bishop Atwell of Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Bedle, Prof. R. Christie, D. D.; the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Husted, Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Paxton, L. Royer, Miss Nellie Thornton, the Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Waters, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ziegler.

Oliver Shane, one of the City of Rome's firemen, a native of Greenock, died of heart disease on Aug. 30 and his body was buried at sea.

A steerage passenger of the City of Rome was authority for the statement that a steam pipe in the engine room had exploded on Thursday and that one of the crew had been scalded. The officers of the vessel denied the report.

On the steamship Orinoco, from Bermuda, which arrived yesterday, was Lieut. Gen. G. Digby Barker, Governor of Bermuda, who will make a tour of the United States and Canada, lasting several weeks. He is accompanied by his family and Capt. Platt, aide de camp and secretary. There were also on the Orinoco Mrs. A. Alison, wife of the Colonial Secretary of Bermuda, en route to her home in England, and Lieut. Col. Yule and his family, bound for Canada.

DONG FONG IN DISGRACE.

A Chinese Merchant Expelled from the Hip Sing Tong Society.

Dong Fong, a well-to-do merchant of Bayard Street, was expelled from the Hip Sing Tong Society last night on sensational charges, and now Chinatown has a scandal to digest. The fall of Fong was most complete. When the question was put by President Joe Hung Kong whether Fong should go, the vote was 108 to 6 for his dismissal. The charges against him were attempting to blackmail, wearing a badge of the society under which he posed as a detective, and trying to levy tribute from the fantan players.

Dong Fong was present at the meeting with four policemen around him to give him protection. He was making a grand stand play to excite the sympathies of the members, but it did not succeed. He said that he feared assault. President Kong called the witnesses, who testified against Fong in his presence.

Fong refused to make any defense. His detective badge was demanded, but he replied that he had paid his money for it, and that the whole Chinese population could not get it away from him. President Kong then ordered Fong to leave, and added that the society would take the matter to the Supreme Court and get the badge.

Last night Won Get of 24 Pell Street explained the trouble. He said that Wong Hung had been accused of being corrupt. When he was dismissed from the society he drew a razor and tried to cut President Kong. He was disarmed, but he returned with a cleaver and a snickersnee to finish his enemy. For this Hung is now under a bond of $500 to keep the peace. Dong Fong championed Hung's cause, and when he did so the society determined to oust him. Fong's fall and Hung's disgrace will probably cause trouble in Chinatown, for the Hip Sing Tong Society is preparing a crusade against the gamblers and opium joints. Won Get, the Superintendent, says that Capt. Chapman will hardly be in it for reform when he and Kong get down to work. They will crush out all vice in Chinatown, and if Hung and Fong do not get out of their track, Won says, they will once again feel the iron heel of the Hip Sing Tong upon their necks.

To Greet the Volunteer Firemen.

The Volunteer Firemen's Sons' Association decided yesterday to receive the senior association upon its return from the convention at Port Jervis on Saturday night. A uniformed company will meet them at the West Twenty-third Street Ferry and act as escort to the Volunteer Firemen's headquarters, 220 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Stern Bros.

Are now showing their First Importations of

Lyons Plain and Fancy Silks

And in addition will place on sale Tuesday Morning

75 Pieces Pin Check & Hair Line Striped **Moire Veloute** in the most desirable colors, at **69c**

Heretofore $1.25 yard

West 23d St.

BUYERS IN GOOD SPIRITS

Greater Influx of Merchants Last Week than in Any Previous Like Period.

HARD TIMES HAVE VANISHED

This Is the Burden of Their Talk, from West, South, Northwest, and Southwest—Old Prejudices Against New York Overcome.

Not since the organization of the Merchants' Association has there been so great an influx of out-of-town buyers in New York as there was last week. The clerks at association headquarters were kept busy every day from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. registering the visiting merchants, and tradesmen throughout the city experienced with satisfaction the strong stimulus given to business by the presence in town of so many strangers.

Some of the merchants from the far West and the South came here with prejudices against New York, but in most instances a few days' experience has sufficed to remove those prejudices. Of the thousands who have visited the rooms of the Merchants' Association no person has expressed any other sentiments than those of gratification and pleasure. The general trend of opinion also is that business conditions in every section are steadily growing better. C. H. Thompson, grocery dealer of Battle Creek, Mich., says:

"Trade is very good in our section, and is improving. The conditions for a fine season of commerce, good crops, and good prices exist. The reduced rates induced me to come to New York, and also to bring my wife. Many others whom I know are taking advantage of this opportunity and the idea on which the Merchants' Association is working I consider to be a magnificent one."

Mr. O. Dolfinger, chana and glass merchant of Louisville, Ky., says: "Many merchants who would have taken advantage of the free tickets offered by Cincinnati to induce trade have taken advantage of the reduced rates to get into the New York market, and I think the idea a splendid one. Business prospects could not possibly be better. Crops are good, and the prices for them are good. Our crops of corn and tobacco will increase the wealth of the State several millions of dollars over last year."

J. W. Leek, Superintendent of the Specialty Carriage Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, said: "We are working our plant full time, and find it difficult to keep up with the demand. Prospects were never brighter, and the Merchants' Association is doing splendid work in stimulating general commerce."

E. C. Martin, buyer for the Williams-Rogers Company, dry goods, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Business with us is good and is improving. The prospects were never brighter. This enterprise of the Merchants' Association is splendid. It is bringing many out-of-town buyers to the New York market who would not have come otherwise, and many who have not been here before."

Lester S. Wilson of the Wilson Company, dry goods, Bozeman, Mon., says: "Business with us has been steady and good for some time. The hard times were partially if not wholly gotten over in my section some time ago by the wool market. The herders, who had for years been having a hard time to carry on business, were able to sell wool at good prices as soon as they sheared, and with the large amount of money thus placed in circulation they were enabled either to place themselves entirely out of debt, or else to obtain a good credit basis. Now we have in this same section an abundant crop of barley, and if the present prices for grain can be maintained another large amount of money will be placed in circulation. Altogether the business outlook is bright and encouraging. After looking into the proposed scope of the Merchants' Association I am free to say that I think it will work beneficially to the general trade."

P. H. Hill, millinery, of Nashville, Tenn., says: "I left home before the reduced rates went into effect, and therefore cannot take advantage of them. Had they been in effect when I came on I should have brought my family with me. I think the idea a good one, and in fact a splendid one as a general stimulus to trade. I think it will result in bringing many new buyers to New York, as your market is the best in the country. Business with us has been good, partly from the exposition which is being held at Nashville. In addition to this, the crops this year are very fine, with good prices, and the outlook for trade prosperity for some time to come is extremely bright."

C. H. Baker of the Baker Engineering Company of Seattle, Washington, says: "In our district, that of Puget Sound, we have for some time been enjoying unusual commercial prosperity, due to the discovery of gold in the Klondike. As our district became at once a distributing point for all kinds of merchandise, the merchants have been enabled to dispose of all their old stocks, accumulated in many instances through several years. Now that these stocks are disposed of and an era of general prosperity seems certainly to be at hand, these merchants have at once commenced to lay in new stocks of goods. This, in connection with the reduced rates being offered by the roads as the result of the work of the mercantile associations will bring many merchants to the East who would not have come otherwise."

Vital Statistics in Brooklyn.

Last week 123 marriages, 457 births, and 436 deaths were reported to the Brooklyn Bureau of Vital Statistics. The death rate was 19.6 per 1,000 in an estimated population of 1,160,000. Of the deaths reported, 190, or 45.6 per cent., were of children under five years of age, and 139, or 31.9 per cent., were of children under one. There were 207 deaths in tenement houses and 87 in public institutions. Of the principal causes of death the following numbers were reported: Tubercular diseases, 88; diphtheria, 14; nephritis, 20; pneumonia, 19; whooping cough, 5; typhoid fever, 4; cancer, 9; septic fever, 2; old age, 7.

Ira D. Sankey to Live in Brooklyn.

Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, has purchased a house at 301 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, and will make that city his home. The house is of green Dorchester stone, with three stories and basement and a box stoop. It is directly opposite the Park Plaza, and in full view of the electrical fountain. The house is one of the block built by ex-Senator Reynolds, and completed about two weeks ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concert, Aft., 4:00 P. M. Eve., 9 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evenings, 8:00 P. M.
TO-NIGHT.
SPECIAL FIREWORKS PROGRAMME.
PAIN'S AERIAL NOVELTIES, TOPICAL DEVICES, WATER PANTOMIME.

Matinee To-day — BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. ROLAND REED in his successful comedy, THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 13th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat at 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott Her